

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 34

MARCH 21, 1919

No. 12

TIME TO BEGIN ANTIMOSQUITO WORK.

Experience has shown that antimosquito measures should begin as early in the spring as possible. It does not take long for the little pest to recognize the passing of winter and the coming of a new breeding season. This season opens about March or the beginning of April in the southern district (Montgomery, Ala.) and about a week later for districts as far north as Newport News, Va. The greatest result from antimosquito measures with the least effort is obtained when these measures are taken in time to prevent the breeding of the early spring generations. We publish in this issue an instructive paper describing the effective antimosquito campaign carried on by the Public Health Service in the extra-cantonment areas last year. A list of other recent publications issued by the service is given on page 553.

The United States Public Health Service will be glad to assist local communities desiring to engage in antimosquito activities. If desired, an experienced sanitary engineer officer will be detailed to advise such communities as to the most practicable measures to be undertaken, and to cooperate in supervising the activities carried on. Requests for such assistance should be made through the State health officer.

MALARIA.

A SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEM OF NATION-WIDE CONCERN.

The public generally has no conception of the seriousness of malaria as a health problem in the United States. Yet it is well established that wherever malaria prevails, and almost in direct proportion to its prevalence, the population is generally subnormal physically, mentally, and economically. Since competent authorities estimate the number of cases of malaria occurring annually in the United States at the present time at about six or seven million, the influence of this disease on the health and welfare of the Nation demands wider recognition. It is especially important to overcome the apathy with which malaria is still so frequently regarded, mainly

because it is so seldom fatal. The occurrence of smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, or yellow fever rouses to instant activity the press, the people, and the health authorities. Yet the ravages of these diseases in this country are as nothing when compared to the devastation wrought by malaria.

This is perhaps not unnatural, for in the case of the first-mentioned diseases, the events are usually much more dramatic. These diseases run a short course and a large proportion of the cases quickly end with death. In the case of malaria the disease runs an insidious, chronic course and there are few fatalities. Under these circumstances, the havoc wrought by malaria is not readily appreciated.

At one time malaria was at home in a much greater area of the United States than it is to-day. Even in the South, where malaria is still prevalent, the disease is diminishing in many localities, owing not only to the improved economic state of the farmer, which makes possible better housing and a better environment generally, but also owing to the more extensive cultivation of the land with the consequent better drainage and fewer collections of standing water in which mosquitoes can breed. The more general use of quinine as a household remedy together with a commendable diminution of faith in widely advertised patent medicines, is probably also responsible for some of the improvement observed.

Theoretically the control of malaria presents no difficulties from the standpoint of public health officials and sanitary engineers. In perhaps no other disease is so much exact scientific knowledge available. The control of malaria is intimately related to the control of the *Anopheles* mosquito. The habits and life history of this mosquito are well known and the measures required to exterminate the insect are well established. Practically, however, the problem of malaria control often presents great difficulties because of the financial outlay involved. In this connection it must be remembered that malaria is seven times as prevalent in rural communities as it is in cities and towns; that is to say, the rural communities with only limited populations directly concerned, and therefore, with limited resources, almost invariably face a larger area of mosquito-breeding places to be dealt with.

When one considers the rôle played by health conditions in rural communities in influencing those prevailing in towns and cities, and furthermore the relation existing between the health of one part of the United States and that of the Nation as a whole, it becomes clear that the problem of malaria control throughout the United States is one which should be dealt with through the cooperation of Federal, State, and local authorities.

At the present time there are three principal, well-recognized areas in this country where malaria may be said to be at home. The

largest area covers the whole southeastern portion of the United States, having for its southern boundary the Gulf of Mexico; for its western boundary a line drawn from Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, to Leavenworth, Kans.; for its eastern boundary the Atlantic seaboard; and its northern boundary a line drawn from Leavenworth, Kans., eastward some distance north of the Ohio River and extending to the Atlantic on a line with the northern boundary of Maryland. Of the two smaller endemic areas, one includes a section of the northern part of New Jersey, southeastern New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and part of the State of Massachusetts. It is probable that the New England endemic area actually extends southward to the large southern area, of which it is really a part. The third recognized endemic area is in California and includes the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, which occupy a large portion of the central part of the State.

A striking illustration of the disastrous effect of malaria is afforded by the history of the lower peninsula of Virginia. Constituting, as it did, the earliest English settlement in America, and containing, as it does, excellent farming land, it is significant that this region is still practically uninhabited. On many parts of the peninsula there is hardly a family to 3 square miles. Though school histories do not mention the fact, it is on record that Jamestown was abandoned "because of epidemics."

For the South as a whole it is safe to say that typhoid fever, dysentery, pellagra, and tuberculosis, all together, are not as important as malaria. The reason for this is to be found in the variety of ways in which malaria influences community welfare. There is practically no instance known of a white community thriving where malaria seriously prevails. Those unfamiliar with the disease, and who think of health only in terms of death rates, do not realize that although malaria causes a considerable amount of serious illness requiring the attention of a physician, this is only a small part of its ravages. Much more important are the cases in which the patient does not feel sick enough to go to bed, and, of course, does not consult a physician. These cases are extremely numerous and constitute a large item in the reduction of labor output. Recent surveys in the South show that the crop yield by plantations where malaria prevails is only a fraction of what it normally should be. Just at the time when the crops need most attention, chills and fever keep a large number of laborers from work.

In some sections of the lumber region well-planned malaria-control work has resulted in a marked increase in the output of lumber with practically the same overhead charges.

The prevalence of malaria is most injurious to children, and affecting them, as it does, at the time when they should be getting their growth

and education, it gives them a permanent handicap in life. Competent investigators are of the opinion that the backward condition of the school children in the coastal plains of the Carolinas is almost entirely due to the prevalence of malaria.

In connection with the fact that the white population is prone to abandon regions where malaria is prevalent, it must be remembered that this causes the disease to have an important sociological influence, especially in the South, for it results in large areas being inhabited almost entirely by negroes.

While malaria is primarily a rural disease it concerns cities also, for experience has shown that the disease often seriously affects the suburbs. This was well shown in a recent health survey of Dallas, where in one suburb, over 25 per cent of the sickness was caused by malaria.

It is well recognized that the prosperity of any section of the country is well measured by the amount of freight business done therein by the railroads. Applying this, we find that there is little railroad business in those sections of the South where malaria is very prevalent. The trains pass through these regions, but neither discharge nor pick up any considerable amount of freight. While this is of immediate concern to the railroads it deserves the careful attention of manufacturers, business men, and bankers throughout the country, for it reveals a large area susceptible of profitable economic development.

With the successful demonstrations of what can be accomplished by well-planned antimalaria measures, a concerted effort should now be made to inaugurate an intensive campaign against malaria by enlisting Federal, State, and local governmental support, aided by individual and corporate interests concerned, in eliminating this health and business liability and in promoting the economic development of the affected regions.

Mr. Governor,
Mr. Mayor,
Mr. Health Officer,
Mr. Manufacturer,
Mr. Banker,
Mr. Railroad President,
Mr. Citizen,

ARE YOU READY TO DO YOUR PART?

MOSQUITO CONTROL ABOUT CANTONMENTS AND SHIP-YARDS.

By J. A. LE PRINCE, Senior Sanitary Engineer, United States Public Health Service.

When military cantonments were being established during 1917 and 1918 it was realized that it would be insufficient to protect the health of soldiers, sailors, and skilled laborers within the boundary lines of cantonment or industrial plants only, as previous history of sanitation indicates that disease is contracted in municipal and rural areas lacking proper sanitation more frequently than in naval and military reservations having proper facilities for medical and sanitary control. The records of medical and sanitary officers show this to be particularly true of malaria.

As the records of our camps during the Civil and Spanish-American Wars indicated that large numbers of enlisted men were rendered unfit for service after contracting malaria, it was deemed essential to institute malaria campaigns at locations near military cantonments, naval reservations, aviation camps, munition plants, ship-construction yards, and other important war industries. It was realized that the introduction of large forces of labor from malaria-infested regions would produce new conditions at and near cantonment towns that would make extra precautionary measures essential; also that special attention must be devoted to all places where war-industry employees, as well as Army and Navy men, congregated or remained after sundown in potentially malarial districts. There were strong indications of a future shortage of both skilled and unskilled labor, and it was evident that unless precautions were taken to protect these men at their homes, the labor situation would become more serious. There was little danger of malaria being contracted within the cantonment reservations, as the sanitary corps of our Army were prepared to care for these areas, but, as the laborers and many enlisted men were likely to be in the cantonment town and its suburbs after dark, the protective measures were necessary for both classes of men. The important problem then was to do thorough work rapidly in all localities where Navy, Army, and war industry employees were present in numbers after sundown in potentially malarial districts, as well as to prevent mosquitoes from flying into the reservations. In the selection of camp sites, the question of malaria prevalence and control of future epidemics was apparently only one of many requirements to be considered, and, as it was essential to expedite camp construction with all possible speed, the preventive malaria measures had to proceed accordingly.

It was not known in advance how many camps were to be established, when or where they were to be located, nor what force of trained engineers, foremen, and labor would be needed; but it was

very apparent that as soon as each camp site was approved, mosquito-control measures and drainage operations should be expedited in order to head off malaria transmission in that locality. The shortage of efficient labor and the necessity of obtaining funds that could be applied immediately were very important items. In some cases it was an extremely difficult and slow process to convince the local authorities of the urgent necessity of appropriating necessary funds immediately and valuable time was lost, but as a whole the support given by the town and county authorities of the Southern States has been very encouraging. It is gratifying to note the strong and immediate financial support given to protection of health of our enlisted men by the Chamber of Commerce of Little Rock and all cantonment towns in Mississippi. The mayor and city authorities of Jackson, Miss., decided to institute a malaria campaign whether their proposed camp site was accepted or not and have carried on an active and efficient campaign that is a credit to that town and the State. It was most unfortunate that their example was not followed by administrative officers in other localities and States where the efficiency of the citizens could thereby have been increased at the time when the Nation was calling on all patriotic citizens to do their utmost.

The malaria and sanitary control measures instituted along the Mississippi Gulf coast from Biloxi to Pass Christian, and the solid financial support given by the local and county authorities there have rapidly made that area practically free from malaria transmission, and the local advantages of that residential area will soon be more apparent to the public at large. It is now the longest known stretch of our southern seacoast practically free from the malaria-conveying mosquito, and without doubt this far-sighted, progressive, and patriotic policy will soon pay well as a financial investment, as it has done in many instances elsewhere.

Local Drainage Problems.

In the environment of some cantonments and war industry towns the drainage problems have been simple and consisted largely of rechanneling existing watercourses and of pond control. At others large ditches were necessary and steam shovels were used. In some cases it was found more economical to install ditches by the use of dynamite.

Wilmington, N. C., had an unusual problem. Close to and even within the town limits were extensive, abandoned rice fields subject to overflow and generally wet. It was necessary to repair or reconstruct dikes and to use tidal gates to prevent mosquito breeding; also a large shallow lake with about 6 miles of shore line is within flight range of both the shipyards located there.

Chattanooga, Tenn., eliminated some former *Anopheles*' breeding areas by draining ponds to holes dug in the limestone formation where the water was absorbed; also the mosquito breeding in the large spring and lake near Camp Oglethorpe was controlled by using a subaqueous saw to remove the aquatic vegetation that furnished protection for *Anopheles* larvæ.

At Nashville, Tenn., the stream beds are largely composed of limestone. Where such formation can be economically channeled the cross section of the drainage courses can be largely reduced and oil spraying thereby made less expensive. Where the limestone is hard, it is less costly to clear the stream beds of obstructions and rely on oiling for control.

Near Macon, Ga., were six lakes and a large heavily wooded swampy area with soft silt bottom. Its feeder stream was diverted to the Ocmulgee River by means of a steam-shovel-dug ditch. Ditches were extended into the main swamp, which was several miles long and had but little grade. After deepening these ditches to a certain point, the pressure of the banks would cause the bottom of the ditch to rise. Saplings were used and laid parallel to the banks as a ditch lining or wall to support the banks. Stakes were driven to hold the saplings in place and were then fastened back to living stumps or trees close to the ditch. Later, as the banks dried, the ditch was deepened. The banks became solid and the bottom held to grade. As the silt and mud in this swamp area were too soft to dig to advantage, a large part of the ditching was done by dynamite. Several weeks after the swamp was drained its bottom became very hard. In installing some of the ditches the semiliquid mud was so soft it could be bailed out. Before this work was started we were informed by the local authorities that the project was impossible and had a difficult time obtaining funds for its accomplishment.

The problem near the aviation field at Millington, Tenn., was the removal of drift in several miles of a deep creek bed with low grade. Many of the collections of drift and log jams were 6 to 12 feet high, 50,100 or more feet long, and contained many fallen trees and logs 3 feet or more in diameter. It was expensive, slow, and tedious work.

Near the town of Americus, Ga., Muckalee Creek had to have its center line straightened and years of collection of fallen trees and logs removed in order to keep water off the flat lands adjacent to its banks. During operations a cyclone traveled up the creek bed and increased existing troubles.

Surrounding the cantonment at Jacksonville, Fla., is a sandy formation that will stand only on a very flat slope. The ditching there was made difficult by the presence of the roots of a palm plant.

These roots are about as thick as one's arm and from them radiate smaller roots located close together and these make the removal of the main root expensive. A large part of the ditching work there was done by dynamite. Also in that locality a branch of the St. John River contains much tightly packed water hyacinth which had to be removed.

In the vicinity of Montgomery, Ala., a large part of the ditching was accomplished by means of a ditching plow drawn by two mules. Mile after mile of ditch was thus installed at a cost of about \$55 per mile. The topography is fairly flat and the soil suitable for this means of ditching. Also some ponds and wet places were drained to a porous gravel substratum. The vertical drain holes were kept from silting up by means of screen entry boxes.

Surrounding the cantonment at Hattiesburg, Miss., are sandy hills, but in the ravines are narrow areas of wet, silt-like formation 6 to 10 feet deep, penetrated by heavy masses of large roots. It was found too slow and expensive to excavate ditches by handwork in such places, but drainage was accomplished by blasting center ditches and installing side seepage ditches where necessary.

In the Gulfport, Miss., area are a series of hollows parallel to the Gulf shore line. In some places nine such parallel water-holding depressions occur within one mile of the shore line. Most of the swamps contain a heavy root growth and have but little grade, so wide bottom ditches have to be used, as the ditches are long and the possible permanent outlets few in number.

At some of the areas in Texas, mosquito breeding is confined to storm-water ravines which contain many pot holes, the only source of water supply for the cattle in many instances. The reduction of the number of holes and the deepening of the remaining ones to prevent their rapid drying was one method of control.

Near Camp Pike, Ark., some of the stream beds contain large boulders, which made draining of the streams expensive. At the aviation field in Arkansas, as well as at Lake Charles, La., rice fields, which are probably the most prolific sources of *Anopheles*, were located within flight range of the cantonments.

At most of the camps construction work was in progress, or troops were present, when malaria work was started; so, to a large extent, temporary measures were used at first, and permanent work done as rapidly and more or less thoroughly as conditions would allow in order to get as much quick relief as possible. This work was accompanied or followed by complete drainage of areas within flight range of districts to be protected.

In order to get an immediate mosquito control in the Hog Island Shipyard district many acres of cat-tail growth had to be cut down

and kept under oil control until the ditching systems were established. This was necessary also in other districts.

Excellent results were accomplished by the Army Sanitary Corps within the military reservations. Most cordial relations existed between the officers of that corps (whose duty it was to prevent mosquito production within the military cantonment) and the officers of the United States Public Health Service, who directed similar measures on a strip of land one mile wide surrounding each cantonment in the cantonment town, and in an area about a mile wide surrounding the town. In addition, it was frequently necessary to undertake similar control operations at distant amusement parks and in additional areas where enlisted men and war-industry employees congregated.

Results Accomplished.

It was not possible to get rid of all *Anopheles* immediately, as camps were established in rapid succession in widely separated areas ranging from New Jersey to Texas, and Memphis, Tenn., to Jacksonville, Fla. Successful malaria control work was carried out in 43 separate areas in 15 States (in addition to the cantonment areas themselves). *Anopheles* control has been accomplished in a total area of over 1,200 square miles. Where cantonments have been located in notoriously malarial sections very little malaria has been contracted by enlisted men, and the malaria sick rate among enlisted men in camp has been very much lower than it would have been had they stayed at home. The commanding medical officers at the cantonments report mosquitoes as being scarce at nearly all camps, and *Anopheles*, seldom seen, except at two of the aviation camps near rice-field areas. When the Army and Navy cantonment sick rate figures are published it will undoubtedly be shown that, due to proper mosquito-control measures, practically very little, and, in many instances, no malaria has been contracted at camps located in regions noted for malaria.

At some of the extra-cantonment areas this work has now been going on for two seasons, and many prominent local physicians have informed me that there has been a remarkable reduction in the malaria sick rate of the civil population in and near their cantonment towns. This demonstration work, distributed over a wide area, has protected a civil population of about 1,750,000, and an average, constantly changing, military and naval population of 800,000, and should lead to a better and more extended general campaign. Drainage and mosquito control work has been accomplished in and near the following cantonment cities, towns, and villages:

Alabama: Sheffield, Tuscumbia, Florence, Anniston, Montgomery.

Arkansas: Little Rock, Lonoke.

Florida: Jacksonville.

Georgia: Macon, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbus, Americus.

Kentucky: Louisville.

Louisiana: Lake Charles, Alexandria.

Mississippi: Biloxi, Gulfport, Pass Christian, West Point, Hattiesburg, Jackson.

North Carolina: Charlotte, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington.

South Carolina: Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, Charleston.

Tennessee: Memphis, Millington, Nashville, Chattanooga.

Texas: Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Orange.

Virginia: Newport News, Petersburg, Alexandria, Portsmouth, Quantico.

These towns, as well as the counties in which they are located, contributed liberally toward mosquito-control measures in order to protect our military forces and make camp life pleasant for our sailors and soldiers.

The railroad corporations gave strong support and willingly did such drainage work as was requested. The local communities paid over one-third of the total cost of the work in addition to large sums for other sanitary measures. The cost of drainage, oiling, supervision, equipment, and transportation averaged about \$1.80 per acre of territory controlled.

The support given by the public of the South and the officials who represent them, even in relatively poor and sparsely settled districts, and results accomplished there, stand out in strong contrast with conditions yet existing in the environment of some of the New York camps, where, beyond the military cantonment lines, no mosquito-control measures were inaugurated. Many of the sentries on night duty at our southern camps have told me they very seldom noticed mosquitoes there. The real-estate values close to the south shore towns near Camp Upton can be doubled by an expenditure of about \$12 per acre on the brackish marshes near by, but the fact is apparently not yet appreciated by the property owners and real-estate interests.

Approximately half of the cantonment towns of the South have planned to continue mosquito-control measures, and there are yet others to be heard from. Among other benefits that the war has brought is a tremendous advance in general sanitation in many southern towns and an equally important one in Anopheles and malaria control.

Corporations establishing branch houses, new industries, and developing natural resources in some States are fully aware that an absence of mosquitoes has an important bearing on the availability and efficiency of skilled and unskilled labor as well as on the proper development of real-estate values. The local chambers of commerce and the press now appreciate the other commercial advantages that follow mosquito eradication measures.

In certain instances where the town officials were under the impression that the expense of a mosquito drainage campaign would be beyond their financial ability, they were astounded to discover that the

annual cost of screening houses and screen repairs greatly exceeded the cost of mosquito elimination. They did not realize the fact that it often costs a community, and the citizens of it personally, much more to support a mosquito nuisance than to eliminate it.

The president of a large association of cotton-mill interests has stated that the elimination of mosquitoes near the mill properties has paid a higher return on the money expended than any other investment that the corporation has ever made.

Publications Relating to Malaria, Mosquitoes, and Mosquito Control.

PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETINS.

79. Impounded Water. Surveys in Alabama and South Carolina During 1915 to Determine Its Effect on Prevalence of Malaria. By H. R. Carter, J. A. A. Le Prince, and T. H. D. Griffiths. 1916.

84. Is Mosquito or Man the Winter Carrier of Malaria Organisms? By M. Bruin Mitzmain. December, 1916.

88. Malaria Control: A Report of Demonstration Studies Conducted in Urban and Rural Sections. By R. O. Derivaux, H. A. Taylor, and T. D. Haas.

REPRINTS FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

28. Prevention and Destruction of Mosquitoes. By Joseph Goldberger. July 17, 1908.

105. Antimalarial Measures for Farmhouses and Plantations. By H. R. Carter. December 6, 1912.

156. Malaria in North Carolina. By H. R. Carter. December 19, 1913.

160. Malarial Fevers. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in Arkansas. By R. H. von Ezzdorf. January 2, 1914.

170. Prevention of Malaria. Suggestions on How to Screen the House to Keep Out Effectively the Mosquitoes Which Spread the Disease. By R. H. von Ezzdorf. February 27, 1914.

172. Malarial Fevers. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. By R. H. von Ezzdorf. March 13, 1914.

180. Malarial Fevers in the United States. By R. H. von Ezzdorf. April 10, 1914.

186. Malarial Fevers. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in Alabama. By R. H. von Ezzdorf. May 1, 1914.

193. Malarial Fever. Prevalence and Geographic Distribution in Mississippi, 1913. By R. H. von Ezzdorf. May 22, 1914.

217. Mosquitoes and Malaria. Report on a Short Trip in Eastern North Carolina. By Ch. Wardell Stiles. September 4, 1914.

244. Impounded Water. Some General Considerations on its Effect on the Prevalence of Malaria. By H. R. Carter. December 25, 1914.

248. Impounded Waters. Their Effect on the Prevalence of Malaria. Survey at Blewetts Falls. By H. R. Carter. January 1, 1915.

257. Impounded Waters. A Study of Such Waters on the Coosa River in Shelby, Chilton, Talladega, and Coosa Counties, Ala., to Determine the Extent to Which They Affect the Production of Anophelines, and of the Particular Conditions Which Increase or Decrease Their Propagation. By J. A. A. Le Prince. February 12, 1915.

258. Malaria Control. Drainage as an Antimalarial Measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. February 19, 1915.

260. Control of Malaria. Oiling as an Antimosquito Measure. By J. A. A. Le Prince. February 26, 1915.
272. Anopheline Surveys. Methods of Conduct and Relation to Antimalarial Work. By R. H. von Ezdorf. April 30, 1915.
277. Malaria in the United States. Its Prevalence and Geographic Distribution. By R. H. von Ezdorf. May 28, 1915.
290. Anopheles as a Winter Carrier of Plasmodium. The Mosquito as a Prophylactic Indicator. By M. Bruin Mitzmain. July 16, 1915.
327. Tertian Malarial Fever. Transmission Experiments with *Anopheles Punctipennis*. By M. Bruin Mitzmain. May 12, 1916.
328. Demonstrations of Malaria Control. By R. H. von Ezdorf. March 10, 1916.
359. Anopheles Infectivity Experiments. An Attempt to Determine the Number of Persons One Mosquito Can Infect with Malaria. By M. Bruin Mitzmain. September 1, 1916.
382. Malaria: A Public Health and Economic Problem in the United States. By John W. Trask. December 22, 1916.
463. Breeding of *Anopheles Quadrimaculatus* in Deep Water and at a Distance from Shore. By H. R. Carter. April 19, 1918.
464. Effect of *Anopheles Punctipennis* on Natural Conveyance of Malarial Fever. By H. R. Carter. April 19, 1918.
476. Malarial Control. By J. E. Sparks. July 12, 1918.
480. The Relation of the Railroads in the South to the Problem of Malaria and Its Control. By R. C. Derivaux. August 2, 1918.
491. Winter Hibernation of *Anopheles* Larvæ. By T. H. D. Griffiths. November 15, 1918.
493. Use of Dynamite in Antimalarial Drainage Operations. By J. K. Hoskins and W. E. Hardenburg. November 22, 1918.
495. *Anopheles* Crucians: Habits of Larvæ and Adults. By C. W. Metz. December 6, 1918.
500. Some Aspects of Malaria Control Through Mosquito Eradication. By C. W. Metz. Public Health Reports. January 31, 1919.

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

11. What the Farmer Can Do to Prevent Malaria. By R. H. von Ezdorf. February 13, 1914.
18. Malaria: Lessons on its Cause and Prevention. By H. R. Carter. July 7, 1914.
32. Field Identification of Malaria-Carrying Mosquitoes. By Ernest A. Sweet. October 19, 1917.

Copies of any of these publications may be obtained by addressing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

There is also available a malaria poster which is suitable for public display. It indicates preventive and treatment measures, and identifies the malaria mosquito. The poster is printed in two colors, on paper 20 by 16 inches in size.

SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL CARE FOR THOSE DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE.

With the enactment by Congress of the law making provision for medical, surgical, and sanatorium care for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, the Public Health Service, to which this important work has been entrusted, begins a marked expansion of its hospital activities. Already, with demobilization just begun, the Treasury Department has under its care nearly 2,000 beneficiaries of the war-risk insurance. Within a very short time hospital and sanatorium care will have to be provided for a considerable proportion of the 24,500 soldiers, sailors, and marines discharged from active military and naval service because of tuberculosis and for approximately 50,000 cases of psychoneurosis, epilepsy, and other nervous and mental disorders reported among the military forces up to December 1, 1918.

The law just enacted by Congress carries total appropriations of over \$10,000,000. Of this sum approximately \$3,000,000 will be used to take over the hospital built by Mr. Hines in Chicago, and to equip and adapt it to the needs and purposes of the Public Health Service. The sum of \$1,500,000 is set aside to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium at Dawson Springs, Ky.; nearly \$200,000 will be available for enlarging the marine hospital at Stapleton, N. Y.; over half a million dollars is provided for the construction of a hospital in the District of Columbia on Government-owned land; and \$900,000 for the construction of a complete hospital unit at Norfolk, Va.

The law sets aside \$1,500,000 to be held as an emergency fund to purchase additional lands and buildings in localities to be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and provides \$785,000 to conduct the hospitals for the rest of the present fiscal year.

In placing the care of these war-risk insurance cases in the hands of the Public Health Service, Congress evidently saw the advantage of thus unifying Federal hospital activities. The Public Health Service already provides hospital care for merchant seamen, employees of the Mississippi River Commission, for the personnel of the United States Coast Guard Service, the United States Lighthouse Service, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In addition to this, in recent years it has cared for injured civilian employees of the Federal Government under the Federal compensation act.

In order to reduce the cost of new hospital construction to a minimum, Congress provided that the hospitals at certain Army camps be turned over to the Public Health Service. These include Camp Cody, N. Mex.; Camp Hancock, Ga.; Camp Joseph E. Johns-

ton, Fla.; Camp Beauregard, La.; Camp Logan, Tex.; Camp Fremont, Cal.; and the nitrate plant at Perryville, Md. The sum of \$750,000 is provided to remodel and adapt these hospitals to the needs and uses of the Public Health Service.

Altogether it is apparent that Congress has carefully considered and met this phase of its responsibility toward those discharged from military and naval service.

Law Providing Hospital and Sanatorium Facilities for Discharged Men.

[PUBLIC—NO. 326—SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.]

AN ACT To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide immediate additional hospital and sanatorium facilities for the care and treatment of discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, Army and Navy nurses (male and female), patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and the following persons only: Merchant marine seamen, seamen on boats of the Mississippi River Commission, officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard, officers and employees of the Public Health Service, certain keepers and assistant keepers of the United States Lighthouse Service, seamen of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, civilian employees entitled to treatment under the United States employees' compensation act, and employees on Army transports not officers or enlisted men of the Army, now entitled by law to treatment by the Public Health Service.

SEC. 2. There are hereby permanently transferred to the Treasury Department for the use of the Public Health Service for hospital or sanatoria or other uses the following properties, with their present equipment, including sites and leases, or so much thereof as may be required by the Public Health Service, including mechanical equipment in connection therewith, and approaches thereto, with authority to lease or purchase sites not owned by the Government, as follows: Hospitals, with such other buildings and land as may be required, at Camp Cody (New Mexico), Camp Hancock (Georgia), Camp Joseph E. Johnston (Florida), Camp Beauregard (Louisiana), Camp Logan (Texas), Camp Fremont (California), and nitrate plant, Perryville (Maryland), and such hospitals, with other necessary buildings, hereafter vacated by the War Department, as may be required and found suitable for the needs of the Public Health Service for hospital or sanatoria purposes. And for the purpose of such remodeling of or additions to the above-named plants as may be required to adapt them to the needs and uses of the Public Health Service the sum of \$750,000 is hereby authorized.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to transfer without charge to the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of the Public Health Service such hospital furniture and equipment, including hospital and medical supplies, motor trucks, and other motor-driven vehicles, in good condition, not required by the War Department, as may be required by the Public Health Service for its hospitals, and the President is authorized to direct the transfer to the Treasury Department of the use of such lands or parts of lands, buildings, fixtures, appliances, furnishings, or furniture under the control of any other department of the Government not required for the purposes of such department and suitable for the uses of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 4. So much of the Battle Mountain Sanatorium at Hot Springs, South Dakota; the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, with its present equipment, as is

not required for the purposes for which these facilities were provided, is hereby made available for the use of the Public Health Service for a period of five years from the approval of this act, unless sooner released by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to contract with any existing hospital or sanatorium, by lease or otherwise, for immediate use, in whole or in part, of their present facilities, so as to provide bed capacity and facilities for not exceeding one thousand patients, and for such purposes the sum of \$300,000 is hereby authorized.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his judgment the same will be for the best interests of the Government from the standpoint of cost, location, and of the emergency needs of the Public Health Service, to purchase the site, buildings, and hospital facilities and appurtenances, at Corpus Christi, Texas, known as General Hospital Numbered 15, and for such purpose the sum of \$150,000 is hereby authorized.

The sum of \$1,500,000 is hereby authorized to be held as an emergency fund for the purchase of land and buildings suitable for hospital and sanatoria purposes, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to select and locate, and to make additions and improvements suitable to adapt them to the uses of the United States Public Health Service, if in his judgment the emergency requires it.

SEC. 7. By the construction of new hospitals and sanatoria, to include the necessary buildings with their appropriate mechanical and other equipment and approach work, including roads leading thereto, for the accommodation of patients, officers, nurses, attendants, storage, laundries, vehicles, and live stock on sites now owned by the Government, or on new sites to be acquired by purchase or otherwise, at the places hereinafter named: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall make a finding that any hospital project hereinafter specifically authorized is not to the best interest of the Government from the standpoint of cost, location, and of the emergency needs of the Public Health Service, he is hereby authorized to reject such project or projects and to locate, construct, or acquire hospitals at such other locations as would best subserve the interest of the Government and the emergency needs of the Public Health Service within the limits of cost of such authorization.

a. At Cook County, Illinois, by taking over the land and executing the contract for the construction thereon of hospital buildings specified therein of a certain proposed contract executed by the Shank Company, August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and in accordance with such contract and the plans and specifications, identified in connection therewith August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, by the signature and initials of Brigadier General R. C. Marshall, junior, Construction Division, Quartermaster Department, United States Army, by Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Wright, and the Shank Company, by George H. Shank, president, at the cost stated therein, namely, \$2,500,000, with such changes in said plans and specifications as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury to adapt said specified buildings to the needs and purposes of the Public Health Service, at a total limit of cost not to exceed \$3,000,000.

b. In carrying the foregoing authorization into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to execute the contract with The Shank Company hereinbefore specified, with such verbal changes as are made necessary by a change in the contracting officers, and to assume all obligations in said contract contained, and to purchase materials and labor in the open market, or otherwise, and to employ laborers and mechanics for the construction of such buildings and their equipment as in his judgment shall best meet the public exigencies, within the limits of cost herein authorized.

c. At Dawson Springs, Kentucky, on land to be acquired by gift, the necessary buildings for a sanatorium having a capacity of not less than five hundred beds. The sum of \$1,500,000 is hereby authorized for the construction of such sanatorium.

d. The sum of \$900,000 is hereby authorized for the construction, including site, of a hospital plant complete at Norfolk, Virginia.

e. The sum of \$550,000 is hereby authorized for the construction, on land owned by the Government, on a site to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, of a hospital plant complete in the District of Columbia or vicinity.

f. The sum of \$190,000 is hereby authorized for additional hospital accommodations, including such minor alteration in and remodeling of existing and authorized buildings as may be necessary to economically adapt them to the additional accommodations herein authorized for the marine hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, the sum appropriated for additions to the said hospital by the act approved March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, is authorized to be expended in full without the construction of psychiatric units.

SEC. 8. In carrying the foregoing authorization into effect, all new construction work herein authorized shall, as far as feasible, be of fire-resisting character, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction, equipment, and so forth, of such buildings on Government-owned lands, or lands acquired for such purpose, to purchase materials and labor in the open market, or otherwise, and to employ laborers and mechanics for the construction of such buildings and their equipment as in his judgment shall best meet the public exigencies, within the limits of cost herein authorized.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of carrying the foregoing authorization into effect, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available and remain available until expended, the sum of \$8,840,000, and for furniture and equipment not otherwise provided for, the sum of \$210,000; in all, \$9,050,000.

SEC. 10. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to employ, for service within or without the District of Columbia, without regard to civil-service laws, rules, and regulations, and to pay from the sums hereby authorized and appropriated for construction purposes, at customary rates of compensation, such additional technical and clerical services as may be necessary, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the drawings and specifications for the above-named objects and supervision of the execution thereof, for traveling expenses, and printing incident thereto, at a total limit of cost for such additional technical and clerical services and traveling expenses, and so forth, of not exceeding \$210,000 of the above-named limit of cost. All of the above-mentioned work shall be under the direction and supervision of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for necessary personnel, including regular and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and clerical help in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and maintenance, hospital supplies and equipment, leases, fuel, lights, and water, and freight, transportation, and travel, and reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any patient dying in hospital), \$785,333 for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Approved, March 3, 1919.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH 8, 1919, IN CITIES.

The following table shows the registered deaths from all causes and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined, in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 8, 1919.

The annual death rates per 1,000 population for the week and for the corresponding week of previous years are also shown.

The data are taken from the "Weekly Health Index," March 11, 1919, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The populations used in computing the rates are estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1918.

Registered deaths and annual death rates per 1,000 population in certain large cities of the United States, week ended Mar. 8, 1919—Deaths from all causes, and from pneumonia (all forms) and influenza combined.

City.	Population July 1, 1918, estimated.	Total deaths all causes.	Annual death rate per 1,000.	Annual death rate for preceding years. ¹	Influenza and pneumonia (all forms).	
					Number of deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.
Albany, N. Y.	112,565	35	16.2	C 19.9	11	5.1
Atlanta, Ga.	201,732	60	15.5	C 16.5		
Baltimore, Md.	* 669,981	254	19.8	A 20.2	51	4.0
Birmingham, Ala.	197,670	72	19.0	A 17.9		
Boston, Mass.	785,245	300	19.9	A 18.9	69	4.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	473,229	162	17.9	C 17.1	20	2.2
Cambridge, Mass.	111,432	36	16.8	A 14.5	4	1.9
Chicago, Ill.	2,596,681	854	17.1	A 17.5	213	4.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	418,022	217	27.1	C 20.0	107	13.3
Cleveland, Ohio.	810,306	286	18.4	C 12.1	131	8.4
Columbus, Ohio.	225,296	72	16.7	C 18.1	27	6.2
Dayton, Ohio.	130,655	58	23.1	C 22.3	13	5.2
Denver, Colo.		93				
Fall River, Mass.	123,392	52	21.1	C 19.9	12	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	135,450	27	10.4	C 8.5		
Indianapolis, Ind.	289,577	80	14.4	C 16.9		
Jersey City, N. J.	318,770	122	20.0	C 16.2		
Kansas City, Mo.	313,785	141	23.4	C 14.3	47	7.8
Los Angeles, Cal.	568,495	101	9.3	A 13.9	8	0.7
Louisville, Ky.	242,707	174	37.4	C 16.8	88	18.9
Lowell, Mass.	109,081	41	19.6	A 19.0	9	4.3
Memphis, Tenn.	154,759	78	26.3	C 21.6	9	3.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	453,481	123	14.1	A 15.2		
Minneapolis, Minn.	383,442	108	14.7	C 11.6		
Nashville, Tenn.	119,215	58	25.4	C 17.5	18	7.9
Newark, N. J.	428,684	139	16.9	C 17.4	38	4.6
New Haven, Conn.	154,865	53	17.8	C 12.1	12	4.0
New Orleans, La.	382,273	143	19.5	A 21.2	27	3.7
New York, N. Y.	5,215,879	2,084	20.8	C 17.0	747	7.5
Oakland, Cal.	214,203	47	11.4	A 12.9		
Omaha, Nebr.	180,264	41	11.9	C 12.7		
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,761,371	631	18.7	* 17.9	183	5.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	593,303	261	22.9	C 17.2	116	10.2
Portland, Oreg.		62			8	
Providence, R. I.	263,613	105	20.8	C 15.4	36	7.1
Richmond, Va.	160,719	60	19.5	C 22.1	19	6.2
Rochester, N. Y.	264,856	98	19.3	C 15.4	19	3.7
St. Louis, Mo.	779,951	275	18.4	C 19.9	93	6.2
St. Paul, Minn.	257,699	77	15.6	C 10.1		
San Francisco, Cal.	478,530	169	18.4	C 16.8	22	2.4
Seattle, Wash.		73			20	
Spokane, Wash.		27				
Syracuse, N. Y.	161,404	46	14.9	C 13.9	16	5.2
Toledo, Ohio.	262,234	78	15.5	A 17.2	23	4.6
Washington, D. C.	401,681	156	20.3	A 19.5	38	4.9
Worcester, Mass.	173,650	57	17.1	C 18.0	20	6.0

¹ "A" in italics that the rate given is the average annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" in italics that the rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 population for the corresponding week of 1918.

² Population estimated as of July 1, 1919.

³ Rate is based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.**PREVALENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Telegraphic reports from State health officers indicate that there has been little change in the prevalence of influenza in the United States since the middle of February. For the week ended March 15, seven States report an increase in the number of cases as compared with the preceding week, viz, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, and Virginia. The following-named States report a decrease: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, and Vermont. (See p. 568.)

Reports from the zones around Army camps show a slight general decline in the number of cases as compared with the week ended March 8. (See p. 572.)

VENEREAL DISEASES.**COURT DECISION RELATIVE TO EXAMINATION OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF BEING DISEASED.**

The following abstract of a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa shows the necessity for securing positive and definite laws authorizing action by boards of health in cases requiring the examination and detention of persons suspected of having venereal diseases. The abstract is taken from the weekly advance sheets of the Southwestern Reporter for March 5, 1919, issued by the West Publishing Co.

“One Wragg was arrested charged with lewdness. Bail was fixed, subject, however, to the order of the local board of health, which board subsequently issued an order detaining the accused until it could be ascertained whether he was afflicted with a venereal disease. Wragg then sued out a writ of habeas corpus for his release. The stipulated facts showed that petitioner would be compelled to permit an expert to extract approximately 5 cubic centimeters of blood from petitioner’s veins to determine whether he was afflicted with syphilis, such test being known as the ‘Wassermann reaction,’ and that the petitioner would be further restrained if the expert should report a positive reaction.

“The Supreme Court of Iowa, in an opinion by Judge Weaver in *Wragg v. Griffin* (170 Northwestern Reporter, 400), after determining that neither under the statute law nor under the rules of the board of health could a person merely suspected of having a venereal disease be compelled to submit to such an examination, says: ‘Even when charged with the gravest of crimes, one can not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can the State compel him to submit to

a medical or surgical examination, the result of which may tend to convict him of a public offense; and, if there be any good reason why the same objections are not available in a proceeding which may subject him to ignominious restraint and public ostracism, it is at least a safe and salutary proposition to hold that, before the courts will uphold such an exercise of power, it must be authorized by a clear and definite expression of the legislative will.'

"The writ was therefore sustained."

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRA-CANTONMENT ZONES—CASES REPORTED WEEK ENDED MAR. 15.

CHARLESTON SANITARY DISTRICT, S. C.	
Charleston:	Cases.
Influenza.....	6
Tuberculosis.....	1
CAMP DEVENS ZONE, MASS.	
Lancaster:	
Measles.....	2
Whooping cough.....	4
CAMP DIX ZONE, N. J.	
No cases of communicable disease reported.	
CAMP DODGE ZONE, IOWA.	
Des Moines:	
Diphtheria.....	2
Gonorrhoea.....	9
Scarlet fever.....	13
Smallpox.....	4
Syphilis.....	7
CAMP EBERTS ZONE, ARK.	
Chicken pox:	
Ward.....	1
Influenza:	
Lonoke.....	2
Pettus.....	1
Malaria:	
Ward.....	1
Pneumonia:	
Ward.....	1
Septic sore throat:	
Austin, R. F. D.....	1
Ward.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary:	
Scott, R. F. D.....	1
FAYETTEVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT, N. C.	
Influenza.....	7
Measles.....	13
Pneumonia, broncho.....	1
Syphilis.....	1

CAMP FUNSTON ZONE, KANS.	
Chicken pox:	Cases.
Manhattan.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Manhattan.....	11
Influenza:	
Manhattan.....	17
Rural.....	8
Stockdale.....	7
Keats.....	7
Cleburne.....	5
Junction City.....	8
Mumps:	
Manhattan.....	4
Pneumonia:	
Manhattan.....	2
Junction City.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Manhattan.....	3
Army City.....	1
Junction City.....	1
Smallpox:	
Cleburne.....	4
GAS AND FLAME SCHOOL ZONE, GA. AND ALA.	
Gonorrhoea:	
Columbus.....	5
Muskegee County.....	1
Girard.....	1
Influenza:	
Muskegee County.....	1
Measles:	
Columbus.....	6
Muskegee County.....	1
Pellagra:	
Columbus.....	3
Pneumonia:	
Columbus.....	2
Scarlet fever:	
Columbus.....	1
Muskegee County.....	1

GAS AND FLAME SCHOOL ZONE, GA. AND ALA.—con.

Smallpox:	Cases.
Columbus.....	3
Muscogee County.....	10
Syphilis:	
Bibb City.....	1
Columbus.....	5
Girard.....	1
Muscogee County.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Muscogee County.....	1

CAMP GORDON ZONE, GA.

Atlanta:	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	12
Diphtheria.....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	45
Influenza.....	21
Measles.....	23
Mumps.....	8
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	11
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	51
Syphilis.....	7
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	2

GULFPORT HEALTH DISTRICT, MISS.

Diphtheria:	
Biloxi.....	1
Gonorrhoea:	
Gulfport.....	3
Kreole.....	1
Long Beach.....	1
Pascagoula.....	1
Influenza:	
Biloxi.....	2
Gulfport.....	1
Lyman.....	1
Moss Point.....	3
Pascagoula.....	1
Pass Christian.....	1
Wade.....	1
Malaria:	
Biloxi.....	1
Gulfport.....	3
Fenton.....	1
Logtown.....	2
Mississippi City.....	1
Moss Point.....	6
Pearlington.....	1
Standard.....	1
Wade.....	1
Measles:	
Lyman.....	4
Mumps:	
Gulfport.....	6
Mississippi City.....	3
Pascagoula.....	1
Pneumonia:	
Logtown.....	2
Long Beach.....	1
Wade.....	2
Syphilis:	
Gulfport.....	1

GULFPORT HEALTH DISTRICT, MISS.—con.

Tuberculosis:	Cases.
Lyman.....	1
Pass Christian.....	1
Whooping cough:	
Gulfport.....	1
Sauoier.....	3

CAMP A. A. HUMPHREYS ZONE, VA.

Alexandria:	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	5
Influenza.....	7
Pneumonia.....	4
Tonsillitis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	2
Fairfax County:	
Influenza.....	1
Fredericksburg:	
Diphtheria.....	1
Influenza.....	16
Mumps.....	4
Whooping cough.....	6

CAMP JACKSON ZONE, S. C.

Columbia:	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	3
Meas'es.....	1
Mumps.....	2
Whooping cough.....	6
Government clinic:	
Chancroid.....	3
Gonorrhoea.....	8
Syphilis.....	15

CAMP LEE ZONE, VA.

Ettricks:	Cases.
Gonorrhoea.....	1
Mumps.....	1
Petersburg:	
Gonorrhoea.....	1
Influenza.....	1
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Prince George County:	
Tuberculosis.....	1

CAMP LEWIS ZONE, WASH.

Diphtheria:	Cases.
Murray.....	2
Mumps:	
Murray.....	1
American Lake.....	3
Collins.....	1
Smallpox:	
Roy.....	1
Spanaway.....	4

CAMP MERBITT ZONE, N. J.

Dumont:	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	1
Eng'ewood:	
Chicken pox.....	2
Diphtheria.....	1
Erysipelas.....	1
Mumps.....	1
Tonafy:	
Diphtheria.....	1

MUSCLE SHOALS SANITARY DISTRICT, ALA.

Colbert County:	Cases.
Malaria.....	1
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Smallpox.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1
Lauderdale County:	
Pellagra.....	1
Smallpox.....	6
Syphilis.....	4
Plant 2:	
Chancroid.....	14
Diphtheria.....	2
Gonorrhoea.....	21
Influenza.....	8
Mumps.....	5
Pneumonia.....	1
Syphilis.....	6

PICRIC ACID PLANT ZONE, GA.

Brumswick:	
Gonorrhoea.....	5
Influenza.....	4
Measles.....	5
Pellagra.....	1
Syphilis.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	2

CAMP PIKE ZONE, ARK.

Chancroid:	
Little Rock.....	2
Chicken pox:	
Little Rock.....	3
North Little Rock.....	4
German measles:	
Little Rock.....	1
Gonorrhoea:	
Little Rock.....	10
North Little Rock.....	1
Influenza:	
Little Rock.....	17
North Little Rock.....	1
Cabot.....	2
Malaria:	
Little Rock.....	2
Measles:	
Little Rock.....	5
Mumps:	
Little Rock.....	11
Pneumonia:	
Little Rock.....	6
North Little Rock.....	2
Wrightsville.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Little Rock.....	6
North Little Rock.....	1
Septic sore throat:	
Scott.....	2
Smallpox:	
Little Rock.....	2
Syphilis:	
Little Rock.....	2
North Little Rock.....	2
Tuberculosis:	
Little Rock.....	6
Scott.....	1

CAMP FOLK ZONE, N. C.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	Cases.
Durham.....	1
Chicken pox:	
Durham.....	4
Raleigh.....	5
Measles:	
Durham.....	1
Durham Township.....	2
Raleigh.....	1
Mumps:	
Durham.....	2
Durham Township.....	2
Smallpox:	
Durham.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Durham.....	2
Raleigh Township.....	1

PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK COUNTY HEALTH DISTRICT, VA.

Norfolk:	
Chicken pox.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4
Influenza.....	9
Norfolk County:	
Scarlet fever.....	1
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	1

CAMP SHERIDAN ZONE, ALA.

Government clinic:	
Chancroid.....	1
Gonorrhoea.....	6
Syphilis.....	19
Montgomery:	
Chicken pox.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1

CAMP SHERMAN ZONE, OHIO.

Diphtheria:	
Chillicothe.....	1
Gonorrhoea:	
Government clinic.....	6
Influenza:	
Chillicothe.....	38
Ross County.....	37
Mumps:	
Chillicothe.....	1
Pneumonia, broncho:	
Chillicothe.....	2
Poliomyelitis, acute:	
Scioto Township.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
South Union Township.....	1
Tuberculosis:	
Chillicothe.....	1

SOUTREE FIELD ZONE, GA.

No cases of communicable disease reported.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR ZONE, KY. AND IND.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Jefferson County.....	1
Diphtheria:	
Louisville.....	7

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR ZONE, KY AND IND.—
continued.

	Cases.
Gonorrhea:	
County jail clinic.....	2
Government clinic.....	20
Jefferson County.....	1
Influenza:	
Jefferson County.....	197
Louisville.....	592
Measles:	
Louisville.....	23
Pneumonia, lobar:	
Jefferson County.....	2
Louisville.....	13
Scarlet fever:	
Jefferson County.....	3
Louisville.....	8
Smallpox:	
Louisville.....	1
Syphilis:	
County jail clinic.....	3
Government clinic.....	20
Louisville.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary:	
Louisville.....	3

TIDEWATER HEALTH DISTRICT, VA.

Newport News:	
Chicken pox.....	6
Gonorrhea.....	29
Measles.....	1
Mumps.....	4
Smallpox.....	1
Syphilis.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	1
Venereal (other than gonorrhea and syphilis).....	5
Whooping cough.....	2

CAMP TRAVIS ZONE, TEX.

San Antonio:	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chancroid.....	3
Chicken pox.....	8
Diphtheria.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	16
Influenza.....	7
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarletina.....	1
Smallpox.....	5
Syphilis.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	1

CAMP UPTON ZONE, N. Y.

Chicken pox:	
Riverhead.....	1
Measles:	
Brook Haven.....	1
Pneumonia:	
Brook Haven.....	1
Riverhead.....	2

WILMINGTON SANITARY DISTRICT, N. C.

Wilmington:	
Chicken pox.....	1
Gonorrhea.....	1
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	3
Mumps.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	7
Wrightsville:	
Tetanus.....	1

DISEASE CONDITIONS AMONG TROOPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following data are taken from telegraphic reports received in the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army for the week ended March 7, 1919. Reports from the American Expeditionary Forces are delayed in transmission, and the "current week" for troops in the American Expeditionary Forces is not the same period as "current week" for troops in the United States.

	Current week.	Last week.
Annual admission rate per 1,000 (all causes).....	1,342.11	1,165.58
All troops in United States.....	1,226.74	1,211.70
American Expeditionary Forces.....	1,389.52	1,159.33
Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only).....	1,178.48	993.50
All troops in United States.....	1,070.09	1,011.82
American Expeditionary Forces.....	1,214.48	987.49
Noneffective rate per 1,000 on day of report.....	55.18	53.13
All troops in United States ¹	64.25	64.89
American Expeditionary Forces.....	52.10	49.23
Annual death rate per 1,000 (all causes).....	17.18	17.33
All troops in United States ¹	12.12	10.08
American Expeditionary Forces.....	18.87	19.75
Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only).....	15.39	14.38
All troops in United States ¹	11.45	9.61
American Expeditionary Forces.....	16.70	15.97

¹ Sick and death rates among troops in the United States will continue to be relatively high, as the numerical strength of troops in the United States continues to decline from week to week as a result of demobilization. Well men only are eligible for discharge, while the sick and otherwise disabled are retained in service for further treatment. The continued influx of sick and wounded (properly chargeable to commands overseas) is another factor tending to increase rates in the United States and to diminish correspondingly similar rates overseas.

Cases of special diseases reported during the week ended Mar. 7, 1919.

Camp.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.		Influenza.	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only).	Noninfective rate per 1,000 on day of report.
				Total.	New infections.						
Beauregard.....				15						2,129.42	58.39
Bowie.....	10		2	9	7	2	9		1	2,379.33	123.80
Bragg.....										485.98	20.24
Fremont.....				3						777.86	296.93
Greene.....	2			11		5	1			577.40	61.07
Hancock.....	1			17	3	1			1	519.84	57.94
Kearny.....				10	4	1				1,394.58	6.87
Logan.....			1	3						481.74	13.89
MacArthur.....			1	1						1,572.64	29.58
McClellan.....	1									406.72	89.94
Sevier.....				5	1	3				535.74	38.40
Shelby.....	3	1		11	1					1,209.02	53.95
Sheridan.....	2			15	1					1,682.63	57.56
Wadsworth.....	4			11	5					1,993.07	104.82
Wheeler.....										264.70	23.19
Custer.....	7			12	11		1		5	1,341.24	92.03
Devens.....	5			13	3	1			2	1,453.74	98.29
Dix.....	4			8	6		3			1,427.25	83.07
Dodge.....	6			13	10	1	2		7	1,382.27	187.09
Eustis.....	1		1	2		17				1,225.61	36.43
Funston.....	1			11		5	2		8	1,115.87	71.41
Gordon.....	3		1	22		11		1		1,179.23	76.40
Grant.....	5			7		7	13		1	1,100.94	72.65
Humphreys.....	1			24	14	6	2		3	510.74	24.55
Jackson.....	3		3	16		8	3	1		1,061.02	71.04
J. E. Johnston.....				1						91.06	10.50
Henry Knox.....	3							1		1,547.24	57.09
Las Cases.....				2						1,288.28	94.59
Lee.....	4	2		31	22	2	4	1	3	1,050.61	82.44
Lewis.....	10		1	40		3	1	1	2	1,091.71	72.28
Meade.....	4			76	1	1		1		832.62	91.69
Pike.....	4		1	13		5	1		1	1,450.24	113.09
Sherman.....	5			13		18		1		1,062.41	122.41
Taylor.....	7			13	7	47	2	1	9	1,222.93	118.39
Travis.....	14			8		2	5	1		1,519.08	110.94
Upton.....	19			13	1	31	1	1		954.58	45.89
Northeastern Department.....				6	2					937.08	31.37
Eastern Department.....	3			12	4	21	1		2	807.44	22.07
Southeastern Department.....	1		1	12	3	2				826.38	30.59
Central Department.....				2		8				1,162.19	30.01
Southern Department.....	5		1	37	2	54				893.46	56.56
Western Department.....	1			5	2	9				629.39	18.34
Aviation camps.....	1			29		30				825.62	39.36
Port of embarkation:											
Hoboken.....	15			9	7	57	2			3,357.33	162.57
Newport News.....	9			75	8	14	8		4	1,252.37	92.71
Alcatraz Disciplinary Barracks.....											
Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.....	13			4					1	1,779.83	49.25
Columbus Barracks.....	2			1					1	1,148.93	45.82
Jefferson Barracks.....	1			2	1	2			1	3,177.18	125.59
Fort Logan.....				1					1	977.44	30.07
Fort McDowell.....										471.29	30.21
Fort Sill.....	3			7	7	8	1			694.06	42.08
Fort Slocum.....				1	1					280.47	33.44
Fort Thomas.....				2	2					865.35	43.87
West Point.....										723.42	14.46
Arsenals.....	3		1	8	4	2				581.52	27.14
Miscellaneous small stations.....	3			8		5	1			608.09	83.94
Total.....	189	3	14	670	140	389	63	10	54	1,070.69	64.25

*Number of deaths and annual rates per 1,000 at large camps in United States, week ended
Mar. 7, 1919.*

Camp.	Strength.	Deaths.		Annual death rate per 1,000.	
		All causes.	Disease only.	All causes.	Disease only.
Beauregard.....	3,956	2	2	26.28	26.28
Bowie.....	5,420	1	1	9.59	5.59
Bragg.....	642				
Fremont.....	1,337				
Greene.....	3,062				
Hancock.....	5,453	2	1	19.07	9.53
Kearny.....	4,027	1	1	6.67	6.67
Logan.....	3,670	1	1	14.16	14.16
MacArthur.....	1,521	2		68.37	
McClellan.....	2,557	1	1	20.33	20.33
Sevier.....	3,203				
Shelby.....	4,430				
Shelidan.....	3,214				
Wadsworth.....	4,331	2	2	24.01	24.01
Wheeler.....	1,678				
Custer.....	8,258	3	3	18.89	18.89
Devens.....	7,762	3	3	20.09	20.09
Dix.....	20,334	2	2	5.11	5.11
Dodge.....	10,270	3	3	15.18	15.18
Eustis.....	6,449	1	1	8.06	8.06
Funston.....	8,388	1	1	6.19	6.19
Gordon.....	8,246	2	1	12.61	6.32
Grant.....	15,865	2	2	6.55	6.55
Humphreys.....	10,201	3	3	17.02	17.02
Jackson.....	10,881	2	2	9.55	9.55
J. E. Johnston.....	1,142				
Henry Knox.....	2,467	2	2	41.81	41.81
Las Casas.....	888				
Lee.....	14,704	2	2	7.07	7.07
Lewis.....	10,864	2	2	9.57	9.57
Meade.....	13,243	3	3	11.78	11.78
Pike.....	8,462	2	1	12.29	6.14
Sherman.....	11,499				
Taylor.....	15,517	4	4	13.40	13.40
Travis.....	9,462				
Upton.....	26,907	3	3	5.79	5.79
Northeastern Department.....	4,717				
Eastern Department.....	27,954				
Southeastern Department.....	5,034				
Central Department.....	6,264				
Southern Department.....	39,641	15	14	19.76	18.44
Western Department.....	10,405	2	2	9.99	9.99
Aviation camps.....	32,306	4	2	6.43	3.22
Port of embarkation:					
Hoboken.....	26,613	11	11	21.86	21.86
Newport News.....	23,751	6	6	13.13	13.13
All others.....	93,300	36	35	20.06	19.50
Total.....	540,525	126	117	12.12	11.45

Annual admission rate per 1,000 for certain diseases.

Disease.	Troops in United States.		American Expeditionary Forces.	
	Current week.	Last week.	Current week.	Last week.
Pneumonia.....	18.18	21.39	62.87	49.16
Dysentery.....	.28		1.06	.50
Malaria.....	1.34	1.22	.12	.12
Veneral.....	64.36	74.91	54.65	32.27
Paratyphoid.....			.22	.12
Typhoid.....	.48	.09	2.16	1.23
Measles.....	6.06	6.03	2.91	1.54
Meningitis.....	.96	.75	3.91	2.14
Scarlet fever.....	5.19	6.31	1.84	1.57
Influenza.....	37.42	57.20		

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended March 15, 1919.

Alabama.—State totals: Typhoid fever 2, smallpox 41, measles, 40, scarlet fever 4, influenza 53.

Arkansas.—State totals: Influenza 25, diphtheria 15, malaria 27, measles 23, tuberculosis 18, trachoma 10, smallpox 7, scarlet fever 6, chicken pox 5, typhoid fever 3, whooping cough 3, meningitis 1.

California.—Influenza cases reported 257. Smallpox: Cases 28, of which at Marysville 14, Tulare County 2, Chico 4, Butte County 2, balance scattered over State. Typhoid fever: Roseville 1, Sacramento County 1. This does not include San Francisco or Los Angeles from which cities no reports were received.

Connecticut.—Cerebrospinal meningitis, New Haven 1; trachoma, New Britain 2; influenza, State total 204.

Florida.—State totals: Typhoid fever 13, malaria 8, smallpox 3, measles 54, mumps 23, trachoma 33. Two cases meningitis at Jacksonville.

Georgia.—State totals: Acute infectious conjunctivitis 5, cerebrospinal meningitis 2, chicken pox 28, diphtheria 3, dysentery (amebic) 2, dysentery (bacillary) 2, German measles 10, gonorrhoea 49, influenza 393, malaria 10, measles 94, mumps 34, pneumonia (acute lobar) 50, poliomyelitis 1, scarlet fever 11, septic sore throat 3, smallpox 62, syphilis 21, tuberculosis (pulmonary) 11, tuberculosis (other than pulmonary) 1, typhoid fever 9, whooping cough 15.

Illinois.—Diphtheria: Cases reported 155, of which in Chicago 123. Scarlet fever: Cases reported 143, of which in Chicago 78, De Kalb, 9, Quincy 6, Oglesby 6, Jacksonville 5. Smallpox: Cases reported 83, of which in Pekin 10, Kingston Mines 10, Chicago 8, Salem 7, Havana 6, Glasford 6. Meningitis: Chicago 2, Belleville 1. Poliomyelitis: Chicago 1. Gonorrhoea: State 185. Syphilis: State 75. Influenza: Cases reported 1,622, of which in Chicago 419. Lethargic encephalitis: Cases reported 43, of which in Chicago 28, Evanston 3, Wilmette 2, Breese 1, Martinsville 1, Glencoe 1, Paxton 1, Marseilles 1, Alton 1, Tallula 1, Springfield 1, Olney 1, Versailles Township (Brown County) 1. Recrudescence of influenza noted in the following communities. Bureau County: Gold Township 10. Clark County: York Township 10. Douglas County: Garrett Township 20, Ziegler 28. Jasper County: Smallwood Township 20; South Muddy Township 10. McLean County: Cropsey Township 18, Bloomington 31. Morgan County: Jacksonville precinct 10, Woodson precinct 20. Piatt County: Goose Creek Township 10, Benson 150.

Indiana.—Scarlet fever: Present at Greencastle, Poneto, Marion, South Bend. Smallpox: Present at Anderson, Merrillville, South Bend, Winamac, Plainfield, Crown Point. Measles: Trafalgar, South

Iowa. Diphtheria: Grant County 3, Johnson 2, Tippecanoe 3, present Fountain, Fort Wayne. Typhoid fever: White, Jefferson. Rabies: Clark County 1. State totals: Syphilis 27, gonorrhoea 44.

Iowa.—Chancroid: Council Bluffs 1. Chicken pox: Dubuque 2. Diphtheria: Council Bluffs 1, Davenport 1, Des Moines 2, Dubuque 1. Gonorrhoea: Cedar Rapids 1, Council Bluffs 12, Davenport 2, Des Moines 5, Dubuque 4, Emmetsburg 1, Forest City 1, Gilmore City 3, Hanford 1, Sioux City 11, Webster City 2. Measles: Bellevue 1, Northwood 7. Mumps: Davenport 1, Northwood 4. Scarlet fever: Bellevue 1, Boone 3, Burlington 2, Council Bluffs 3, Des Moines 15, Dubuque 2, Lester 1, Mason City 1, Wyoming 1. Smallpox: Cedar Rapids 3, Council Bluffs 4, Davenport 13, Des Moines 6, Newton 1, Ottumwa 1, Riverton 1. Syphilis: Des Moines 2, Dubuque 2, Mason City 1, Rockwell City 1, Sioux City 1. In rural districts of following counties. Cerebrospinal meningitis: Chickasaw 1. Diphtheria: Winnebago 6. Gonorrhoea: Winneshiek 1. Scarlet fever: Benton 1, Clayton 4, Des Moines 3, Fayette 1, Hancock 3, Humboldt 1, Polk 1, Poweshiek 1, Ringgold 4, Winnebago 1. Smallpox: Des Moines 1. Influenza cases reported in State 295.

Kansas.—Meningitis: Marion 1, Talmo 1, Bison 1. State totals: Smallpox 76, Diphtheria 40, influenza 3,409, scarlet fever 53.

Louisiana.—State totals: Influenza 55, smallpox 40, typhoid fever 12, diphtheria 8, scarlet fever 3.

Maine.—Chicken pox: Auburn 4. Diphtheria: Oldtown 2, Portland 1, Auburn 1, Boothbay Harbor 1, Dresden 1, Eastport 1, Lewiston 1, Presque Isle 2, Rockland 1. German measles: Bath 1. Gonorrhoea: Arnold 1, Augusta 2, Bath 1, Calais 1, Lewiston 2, Portland 7, Belfast 1, Biddeford 1, Brighton 2, Columbia Falls 1, Bangor 1, Bradley 1, Dover 2. Measles: Acton 1. Mumps: Bath 1, Farmington 2. Scarlet fever: Oldtown 2, Portland 10, Auburn 1, Readfield 1. Smallpox: Bath 1, Bangor 1, East Livermore 3, Hallowell 1. Syphilis: Bangor 6, Portland 3, Augusta 12. Tuberculosis: State 36. Typhoid fever: Dover 1, Foxcroft 3, Augusta 1. Whooping cough: Madison 1, Portland 2. Influenza: State 93 cases.

Massachusetts.—Unusual prevalence. Measles: Fall River 69 cases. Scarlet fever: Revere 12, Salem 14. Typhoid fever: Rockport 2.

Minnesota.—Smallpox (new foci): Brown County: Sleepy Eye 1. Clearwater County: Bagley village 2. Houston County: Spring Grove village 4. Lake County: Two Harbors 1. Leseuer County: Tyrone Township 1. Wabasha County: Lake City 3. State totals: Cerebrospinal meningitis 1, syphilis 96, gonorrhoea 79, chancroid 4.

New Jersey.—Influenza 851, pneumonia 309. No unusual prevalence of other diseases.

New York.—Outside of New York City. Typhoid fever 14, measles 236, scarlet fever 208, whooping cough 41. Diphtheria:

Cases reported 229, of which in Erie County 53, Sing Sing Prison 61. Smallpox: Batavia 2, Rochester 1. Cerebrospinal meningitis: Rochester 1, Hempstead town 1, Oneonta 1. Pneumonia: Cases reported 71. Voluntary reports: Syphilis 250, gonorrhoea 66.

North Carolina.—State totals: Whooping cough 143, measles 266, diphtheria 17, scarlet fever 11, septic sore throat 3, smallpox 89, chicken pox 54, infantile paralysis 1, typhoid fever 6, epidemic meningitis 2, broncho-pneumonia 49, lobar pneumonia 21, bacillary dysentery 1, gonorrhoea 18, syphilis 9, chronic gonorrhoea 1. Influenza by counties: Clay 33, Cleveland 213, Cumberland 11, Davidson 158, Gaston 11, Stokes 34. Influenza in city of Charlotte 41 cases.

Ohio.—Smallpox: New foci in Warren and Scioto Counties; remaining high in district formerly reported. Scarlet fever: Pleasant Township (Madison County) 7 cases, Cuyahoga Falls 4. Influenza: Cases reported 1,625.

Oregon.—Influenza: Portland 21 cases (4 deaths), Clackamas 1, Hood River 4, Umatilla 6.

South Carolina.—Lethargic encephalitis: Johnsonville (Williamsburg County) 1, Latta (Dillon County) 1.

Vermont.—Seven towns reported 75 cases influenza. No other unusual prevalence.

Virginia.—Cerebrospinal meningitis: Portsmouth 1. Smallpox: Campbell County 1 case, Fairfax 2. Lethargic encephalitis: Middlesex County 1, Lee County 2, Fluvanna County 1. Influenza: Cases reported 141.

Washington.—No unusual prevalence of disease except smallpox, of which cases were reported as follows: Hoquiam 6, Seattle 20, Puyallup 6, Spanaway 4, Roy 3, Yakima County 20, Yakima city 14.

ANTHRAX.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

During the week ended March 1, 1919, one case of anthrax was reported at Camden, N. J., and one case at New York, N. Y.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

	Cases.	Cases.	
Camp Polk zone, N. C.....	1	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind....	1		

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (December):		Massachusetts (February)—Continued.	
Los Angeles County—		Essex County—	
Long Beach.....	1	Lawrence.....	2
Los Angeles.....	1	Lynn.....	1
San Joaquin County.....	1	Peabody.....	1
San Francisco.....	4	Middlesex County.....	1
Solano County.....	5	Hudson (town).....	1
Total.....	12	Malden.....	1
District of Columbia (February).....	3	Newton.....	1
Florida (February):		Somerville.....	1
Citrus County.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Escambia County—		Braintree (town).....	4
Pensacola.....	1	Plymouth County—	
Total.....	2	Brockton.....	1
Maryland (February):		Whitman (town).....	1
Baltimore.....	14	Suffolk County—	
Anne Arundel County.....	1	Boston.....	4
Baltimore County—		Worcester County—	
Parkville.....	1	Northboro (town).....	1
Back River.....	1	Webster (town).....	1
Total.....	17	Worcester.....	1
Massachusetts (February):		Total.....	25
Berkshire County—		Nebraska (February):	
Lee (town).....	1	Gage County.....	1
Bristol County—		Wisconsin (February):	
Fall River.....	1	Brown County.....	1
New Bedford (town).....	1	Dodge County.....	1
Total.....	2	Milwaukee County.....	5
		Shawano County.....	1
		Total.....	8

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Arlington, Mass.....	1		Lynn, Mass.....	1	
Austin, Tex.....	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	2
Baltimore, Md.....	4	3	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1
Beatrice, Nebr.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	
Beaumont, Tex.....	1	1	Newton, Mass.....	1	3
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	2	New York, N. Y.....	7	1
Boston, Mass.....	1		Ogden, Utah.....	1	1
Brunswick, Ga.....	1	1	Passaic, N. J.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Piqua, Ohio.....	1	1
Dedham, Mass.....	1		Portland, Oreg.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1		Roanoke, Va.....	1	1
Greenville, S. C.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	1
Highland Park, Mich.....	1		San Antonio, Tex.....	1	1
Holland, Mich.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
Houston, Tex.....	1	1	Somerville, Mass.....		1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	1	Troy, N. Y.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	Washington, D. C.....	1	
Lancaster, Ohio.....	1	1	Wichita, Kans.....	1	
Lorain, Ohio.....	1	1	Worcester, Mass.....		1

CHANCROID.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

Cases.		Cases.	
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	3	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	14	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	3
Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	2		

DIPHTHERIA.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 581.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

Cases.		Cases.	
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	2	Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	2
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	11	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health dis-	
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	1	trict, Va.....	4
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	1	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	1
Camp A. A. Humphreys zone, Va.....	1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.....	7
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.....	2	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	1
Camp Merritt zone, N. J.....	3		

GONORRHEA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

Cases.		Cases.	
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	9	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	11
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.....	7	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.....	6
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	45	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	6
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	6	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.....	23
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	8	Tidewater health district, Va.....	29
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	2	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	16
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	21	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	1
Pieric Acid Plant zone, Ga.....	5		

INFLUENZA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

Cases.		Cases.	
Charleston sanitary district, S. C.....	6	Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	8
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	3	Pieric Acid plant zone, Ga.....	4
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.....	7	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	20
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	52	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health dis-	
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.....	1	trict, Va.....	9
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	21	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	75
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	10	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.....	789
Camp A. A. Humphreys zone, Va.....	24	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	7
Camp Lee zone, Va.....	1	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	3

MALARIA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	1	Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	1
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	17	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	2

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (December):		Florida (February)—Continued.	
Glenn County—		Hillsboro County.....	2
Orland.....	1	Tampa.....	1
Kern County.....	1	Taylor County.....	1
Shasta County.....	1	Total.....	7
San Diego County.....	1		
Total.....	4	Maryland (February):	
Florida (February):		Anne Arundel County—	
Escambia County.....	1	South River.....	1
Pensacola.....	2	Massachusetts (February):	
		Bristol County—	
		Mansfield (town).....	1

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baton Rouge, La.....	3		Long Branch, N. J.....	2	
Joplin, Mo.....	1		Memphis, Tenn.....	1	
Kansas City, Mo.....		1	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	1	
Little Rock, Ark.....	1				

MEASLES.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 581.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Devens zone, Mass.....	2	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	5
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.....	13	Camp Polk zone, N. C.....	4
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.....	7	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.....	23
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	23	Tidewater health district, Va.....	1
Gulfport health district, Miss.....	4	Camp Upton zone, N. Y.....	1
Camp Jackson zone, S. C.....	1	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	3
Picric acid plant zone, Ga.....	5		

PELLAGRA.**Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.**

	Cases.		Cases.
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.....	3	Picric Acid plant zone, Ga.....	1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	1		

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (December):		Massachusetts (February):	
Los Angeles County—		Essex County—	
Los Angeles.....	2	Haverhill.....	1
Long Beach.....	1	Vermont (February):	
Total.....	3	Chittenden County.....	1
Florida (February):			
Jacksonville.....	1		

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		3	Memphis, Tenn.....		2
Dallas, Tex.....	1		Raleigh, N. C.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....		1	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....		1			

PNEUMONIA.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.....	1	Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	2
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C.....	1	Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	9
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	3	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.....	2
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.....	2	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.....	15
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	1	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	4
Gulfpport health district, Miss.....	5	Camp Upton zone, N. Y.....	3
Camp A. A. Humphreys zone, Va.....	4	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.....	3

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

	Lobar.		All forms.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adrian, Mich.....	2	3		
Akron, Ohio.....	7			
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	1		
Arlington, Mass.....	1	1		
Atlanta, Ga.....			1	12
Atlantic City, N. J.....	1	1		
Autburn, N. Y.....	1	1		
Austin, Tex.....	1	1		
Baltimore, Md.....	17	22		
Baton Rouge, La.....			3	1
Bayonne, N. J.....	1			
Beverly, Mass.....	1	3		
Bloomfield, N. J.....			1	1
Bluefield, W. Va.....	1			
Boston, Mass.....	52	22		
Brockton, Mass.....	1			
Brookline, Mass.....	2	3		
Cambridge, Mass.....	2			
Camden, N. J.....	16			
Charleston, W. Va.....	2	3		
Chelsea, Mass.....	3	2		
Chicago, Ill.....			451	138
Cleveland, Ohio.....	47	40		
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1			
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1	1		
Cranston, R. I.....	1		3	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	4	4		
Detroit, Mich.....	22	36	34	87
East Orange, N. J.....			4	1
Elizabeth, N. J.....	4	6		
Elmira, N. Y.....	5	6		
Englewood, N. J.....	1	1		
Everett, Mass.....	2	1		
Fall River, Mass.....	3			
Findlay, Ohio.....	11			
Flint, Mich.....	3	1		
Geneva, N. Y.....	1	1		
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	10	1		
Green Bay, Wis.....	1	1		
Greenwich, Conn.....	1			
Hackensack, N. J.....			1	
Harrison, N. J.....	1			
Hartford, Conn.....	2	3		
Haverhill, Mass.....	3	1		
Highland Park, Mich.....	9	3		
High Point, N. C.....	9			

PNEUMONIA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

	Lobar.		All forms.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Holyoke, Mass.	2	3		
Ironton, Ohio.	1			
Jamestown, N. Y.			3	1
Jersey City, N. J.			12	
Joplin, Mo.			2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	3	1		
Kansas City, Kans.	8			
Kansas City, Mo.	19	37		
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2	2		
Lakewood, Ohio.	1	1		
Lawrence, Mass.	1	1		
Leominster, Mass.	3	1		
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	1		
Little Rock, Ark.	4			
Long Branch, N. J.			1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	6	2		12
Louisville, Ky.	16	16		
Lowell, Mass.	2	2		
Ludington, Mich.	1			
Lynn, Mass.	1	1		
Malden, Mass.	4			
Marion, Ind.	1			
Marquette, Mich.	1			
Mason City, Iowa.	2			
Melrose, Mass.	2			
Montclair, N. J.	1			
Morgantown, W. Va.	1			
Morristown, N. J.			2	2
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	5	1		
Nashville, Tenn.	1	5		
Natick, Mass.	2	1		
Newark, N. J.	50	20		
New Bedford, Mass.	3			
New Britain, Conn.	1			
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	1		
New London, Conn.	1	3		
New York, N. Y.		303	504	539
Norfolk, Va.	2	3		
North Adams, Mass.	2	1		
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	2	1		
Oklahoma City, Okla.			4	3
Orange, N. J.	1	2		
Ossining, N. Y.	4	2		
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2	2		
Passaic, N. J.	5	3		
Peoria, Ill.			7	7
Perth Amboy, N. J.			4	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	80		
Pine Bluff, Ark.	2			
Pontiac, Mich.	4			
Port Chester, N. Y.	25			
Reno, Nev.	2	3		
Richmond, Va.	1	8		
Roanoke, Va.	6	2		
Rochester, N. Y.	10	2		
Salem, Mass.	2	4		
San Antonio, Tex.	9	5		
San Diego, Calif.	1	1		
Sandusky, Ohio.	11	2		
San Francisco, Calif.	6	4		
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1		
Somerville, Mass.	3	2		
Springfield, Mass.	12	7		
Taunton, Mass.	2	2		4
Troy, N. Y.	2	1		
Westfield, Mass.	1			
Wichita, Kans.	4	1		
Wilmington, Del.	7	7		
Winchester, Mass.	1	1		
Worcester, Mass.	9	3		
Youngstown, Ohio.	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (December): San Francisco.....	3	Massachusetts (February)—Continued. Suffolk County— Boston.....	1
Florida (February): Marion County.....	1	Total.....	2
Massachusetts (February): Norfolk County— Dedham (town).....	1	Wisconsin (February): Milwaukee County..... Shawano County.....	1 1
		Total.....	2

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

During the week ended March 1, 1919, one case of poliomyelitis was reported at Bayonne, N. J., and one case and one death were reported at Detroit, Mich.

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.
Akron, Ohio.....	2	Kansas City, Mo.....	2
Baton Rouge, La.....	1	Memphis, Tenn.....	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	Rochester, N. Y.....	1
Greenwich, Conn.....	7		

SCARLET FEVER.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 581.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa..... 13	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health dis- trict, Va..... 1
Camp Funston zone, Kans..... 5	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala..... 1
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala..... 2	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio..... 1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga..... 11	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind..... 11
Camp Pike zone, Ark..... 7	

SMALLPOX.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa.....	4	Camp Polk zone, N. C.....	1
Camp Funston zone, Kans.....	4	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.....	2
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.....	13	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.....	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.....	51	Tidewater health district, Va.....	1
Camp Lewis zone, Wash.....	5	Camp Travis zone, Tex.....	5
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.....	7		
Camp Pike zone, Ark.....	2		

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919—Vaccination Histories.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Arizona (February):						
Coconino County.....	2		1		1	
Maricopa County.....	6		1		5	
Total.....	8		2		6	
California (December):						
Alameda County.....	1					1
Alameda.....	1					1
Emeryville.....	1					1
Oakland.....	1					1
Butte County—						
Chico.....	1			1		
Fresno County.....	8					8
Fresno.....	2			2		
Kern County.....	1			1		
Los Angeles County.....	1			1		
Long Beach.....	3					3
Los Angeles.....	5			5		
Monterey County.....	6			6		
Pacific Grove.....	1			1		
San Benito County.....	1		1			
Shasta County—						
Kennett.....	1					1
Santa Clara County—						
Palo Alto.....	1			1		
Santa Cruz County.....	2					2
Watsonville.....	2			1		1
San Francisco.....	4			4		
Tulare County—						
Visalia.....	4					4
Total.....	46			1	23	23
District of Columbia (February).....	15			9	6	
Maryland (February):						
Baltimore.....	1				1	
Alleghany County—						
Cumberland.....	2				2	
Frederick County—						
Tuscarora, R. D.....	1				1	
Dorchester County—						
Cambridge.....	17				17	
Hawkeye.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Hagerstown.....	17				17	
Boonsboro, R. D.....	1				1	
Funkstown.....	1				1	
Total.....	41				41	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919—Vaccination Histories—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Wisconsin (February):						
Ashland County.....	5					5
Brown County.....	9				3	6
Calumet County.....	1					1
Clark County.....	2				2	
Dane County.....	10		10			
Douglas County.....	10			3	7	
Dunn County.....	1					1
Fond du Lac County.....	2					2
Forest County.....	7				7	
Green Lake County.....	7		1		1	5
Jackson County.....	11				11	
Jefferson County.....	1		1			
Juneau County.....	1					1
Marquette County.....	11				11	
Milwaukee County.....	12				1	11
Oconto County.....	3		2			1
Ontonagon County.....	2			1	1	
Portage County.....	1		1			
Price County.....	4		4			
Racine County.....	8		8			
Richland County.....	1				1	
Rock County.....	6				6	
Rusk County.....	2				2	
Shawano County.....	4				3	1
Vilas County.....	4			1	2	1
Washburn County.....	2				2	
Winnebago County.....	2		1			2
Wood County.....	1					
Total.....	139		28	5	60	37

Nebraska Report for February, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nebraska:			Nebraska—Continued.		
Adams County.....	1		Phelps County.....	2	
Blaine County.....	5		Richardson County.....	1	
Deuel County.....	1		Saunders County.....	26	
Douglas County.....	62		Seward County.....	4	
Gage County.....	2		Wayne County.....	17	
Jefferson County.....	2				
Lancaster County.....	55		Total.....	178	

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adrian, Mich.	2		Los Angeles, Calif.	2	
Atchison, Kans.	6		Louisville, Ky.	2	
Atlanta, Ga.	29		Marinette, Wis.	4	
Baltimore, Md.	1		Marshalltown, Iowa	7	
Beatrice, Nebr.	1		Memphis, Tenn.	2	
Bedford, Ind.	2		Middletown, Ohio	2	
Beloit, Wis.	2		Milwaukee, Wis.	3	
Billings, Mont.	1		Minneapolis, Minn.	12	
Brunswick, Ga.	1		Mobile, Ala.	7	
Butte, Mont.	4		Nashville, Tenn.	5	
Cairo, Ill.	1		New Orleans, La.	3	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	6		Norfolk, Va.	3	
Centralia, Ill.	1		North Yakima, Wash.	37	
Chanute, Kans.	5		Oakland, Calif.	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	7		Ogden, Utah	17	
Cleveland, Ohio	6		Oklahoma City, Okla.	14	
Columbus, Ohio	1		Omaha, Nebr.	25	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1		Pekin, Ill.	16	
Dallas, Tex.	7		Peoria, Ill.	7	
Davenport, Iowa.	4		Portland, Oreg.	23	
Denver, Colo.	9		Portsmouth, Va.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	7		Racine, Wis.	1	
Duluth, Minn.	3		Raleigh, N. C.	1	
Durham, N. C.	1		Roanoke, Va.	3	
Elgin, Ill.	1		Sacramento, Calif.	2	
Flint, Mich.	1		St. Cloud, Minn.	1	
Fort Dodge, Iowa	6		St. Joseph, Mo.	3	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4		St. Paul, Minn.	25	
Fort Worth, Tex.	7		Salt Lake City, Utah	4	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		San Antonio, Tex.	6	
Great Falls, Mont.	1		San Francisco, Calif.	16	
Greenville, S. C.	2		Seattle, Wash.	21	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1		Sioux City, Iowa	1	
Highland Park, Mich.	1		South Bend, Ind.	3	
Hoquiam, Wash.	1		Springfield, Ill.	5	
Houston, Tex.	2		Steubenville, Ohio.	2	
Hutchinson, Kans.	1		Superior, Wis.	4	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2		Tacoma, Wash.	11	
Kansas City, Kans.	2		Tiffin, Ohio	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	8		Toledo, Ohio	2	
Kokomo, Ind.	1		Washington, D. C.	1	
Lexington, Ky.	2		Winston-Salem, N. C.	17	
Lincoln, Nebr.	13		Youngstown, Ohio	1	
Lorain, Ohio	1		Zanesville, Ohio	1	

SYPHILIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

Cases.	Cases.
Camp Dodge zone, Iowa..... 7	Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala..... 11
Fayetteville sanitary district, N. C. 1	Picric Acid plant zone, Ga..... 4
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala. 8	Camp Pike zone, Ark..... 4
Camp Gordon zone, Ga..... 7	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala..... 19
Gulfport health district, Miss..... 1	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind. 24
Camp Jackson zone, S. C. 15	Tidewater health district, Va..... 4
Camp Lee zone, Va..... 1	Camp Travis zone, Tex..... 2

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

During the week ended March 1, 1919, there was one death from tetanus reported at each of the following-named places: Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and St. Louis, Mo.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Charleston sanitary district, S. C.	1	Camp Polk zone, N. C.	3
Camp Eberts zone, Ark.	1	Portsmouth and Norfolk County health district, Va.	1
Gas and Flame School zone, Ga. and Ala.	1	Camp Sheridan zone, Ala.	1
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.	7	Camp Sherman zone, Ohio.	1
Gulfport health district, Miss.	2	Camp Zachary Taylor zone, Ky. and Ind.	3
Camp Lee zone, Va.	2	Tidewater health district, Va.	1
Muscle Shoals sanitary district, Ala.	1	Camp Travis zone, Tex.	2
Picric Acid plant zone, Ga.	2	Wilmington sanitary district, N. C.	7
Camp Pike zone, Ark.	7		

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 581.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases Reported in Extra-Cantonment Zones, Week Ended Mar. 15, 1919.

	Cases.		Cases.
Camp Gordon zone, Ga.	2	Camp Travis zone, Tex.	1
Camp A. A. Humphreys zone, Va.	2		

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
California (December):		Maryland (February)—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Carroll County—	
Oakland	1	New Windsor	3
Fresno County	1	Middleboro	1
Lessen County	1	Charles County—	
Los Angeles County	7	Port Tobacco	1
Alhambra	2	Frederick County—	
Long Beach	1	Walkersville	4
Los Angeles	13	Walkersville, R. D.	1
Mariposa County	1	Brunswick	1
Riverside County—		Chestnut Grove, R. D.	1
Blythe	1	Frederick, R. D.	1
San Francisco	4	Petersville	1
Santa Clara County	-1	Montgomery County—	
Sacramento County—		Beallsville	1
Sacramento	2	Monrovia, R. D.	1
Total	35	Somerset County—	
District of Columbia (February)	4	Tylerton	4
Florida (February):		Washington County—	
Dade County—		Boonsboro, R. D.	1
Miami	4	Hagerstown	1
De Soto County	1	Wicomico County—	
Duval County	1	Salisbury, R. D.	1
Jacksonville	3	Total	52
Escambia County—		Massachusetts (February):	
Pensacola	2	Bristol County—	
Hillsboro County	1	Fall River	4
Tampa	1	Essex County—	
Monroe County—		Gloucester	2
Key West	1	Haverhill	1
Polk County	1	Lawrence	25
St. Lucie County	2	Lynn	1
Volusia County	3	Rockport (town)	2
Total	20	Hampden County—	
Maryland (February):		Springfield	3
Baltimore	23	Hampshire County—	
Allegany County—		Amherst (town)	1
Allegany Hospital	1	Northampton	4
Anne Arundel County—		Middlesex County—	
Annapolis	3	Everett	1
Baltimore County—		Lowell	2
Essex	1	Medford	1
Oella	1	Natick (town)	4
		Newton	1
		Waltham	2
		Watertown (town)	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Massachusetts (February)—Continued.		Vermont (February):	
Norfolk County.....		Chittenden County.....	1
Brookline (town).....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Foxboro (town).....	2	Total.....	2
Wellesley (town).....	1	Wisconsin (February):	
Plymouth County.....		Ashland County.....	1
Abington (town).....	1	Grant County.....	1
Hingham (town).....	1	Manitowoc County.....	1
Suffolk County—		Marathon County.....	1
Boston.....	9	Milwaukee County.....	6
Worcester County—		Oconto County.....	1
Leominster.....	1	Rock County.....	1
Worcester.....	1	Walworth County.....	1
Total.....	72	Total.....	13
Nebraska (February):			
Douglas County.....	4		
Wayne County.....	2		
Total.....	6		

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	2		Los Angeles, Calif.....	3	
Atlanta, Ga.....	1		Louisville, Ky.....		1
Auburn, N. Y.....	1		Memphis, Tenn.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	4	2	Middletown, Ohio.....	1	
Bluefield, W. Va.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	
Boston, Mass.....	3		Montgomery, Ala.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	1	Newark, N. J.....	2	1
Butler, Pa.....	3		New York, N. Y.....	10	1
Camden, N. J.....	1		Oakland, Calif.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....	1		Olean, N. Y.....		1
Chicago, Ill.....	2		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Phillipsburg, N. J.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Reading, Pa.....	1	
Columbia, S. C.....	1		Richmond, Va.....	1	
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		Riverside, Calif.....	2	1
Covington, Ky.....		1	Rockford, Ill.....	1	
Dallas, Tex.....		1	Sacramento, Calif.....		1
Davenport, Iowa.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1		St. Paul, Minn.....	1	
Everett, Mass.....	2		San Francisco, Calif.....	2	
Fort Worth, Tex.....		1	South Bend, Ind.....		1
Hibbing, Minn.....	1		Springfield, Ill.....		1
Houston, Tex.....	2		Springfield, Mass.....	1	1
Ironton, Ohio.....	2		Syracuse, N. Y.....		1
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	1		Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	1	
Lancaster, Ohio.....	1		Wausau, Wis.....	1	2
Lancaster, Pa.....	1		Wilmington, Del.....		1
Lawrence, Mass.....	6		Wilmington, N. C.....	1	1
Leominster, Mass.....	1				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for December, 1918, and February, 1919.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arizona (February).....		26	1	Maryland (February).....	161	335	599
California (December).....	220	31	127	Massachusetts (February).....	679	452	561
District of Columbia (February).....	137	6	58	Nebraska (February).....	37	36	50
Florida (February).....	27	169	16	Vermont (February).....	9	118	85
				Wisconsin (February).....	105	566	319

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919.

City.	Popu- lation as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams, Mass.	14,406	3								1
Adrian, Mich.	11,570	5								
Akron, Ohio	92,604	54	1		27		2		6	
Alameda, Cal.	28,433	6	3							
Allentown, Pa.	65,199	1			3				4	
Alton, Ill.	23,783	15								1
Altoona, Pa.	59,712		4				4			
Anderson, Ind.	24,230	5								1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	15,041	12	5		1					
Ansonia, Conn.	16,954	2					1			
Appleton, Wis.	18,005	3								
Arlington, Mass.	13,073	11					1			
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,629	2	6							
Ashtabula, Ohio	22,008	10					1			
Atchison, Kans.	16,785		2				3			
Atlanta, Ga.	196,141	72	2		4		5			4
Atlantic City, N. J.	59,515	22			1				1	2
Attleboro, Mass.	19,776	5	1				2			1
Auburn, N. Y.	37,823	13			1					
Austin, Tex.	35,612	12				1			2	2
Baltimore, Md.	594,637	272	21	4	17	1	152	1	18	33
Barre, Vt.	12,401	3			1					1
Baton Rouge, La.	17,544	7			2					
Battle Creek, Mich.	30,159		7		19		1			
Bayonne, N. J.	72,204		11						7	
Beatrice, Nebr.	10,437	6								1
Beaumont, Tex.	23,851	10								2
Bedford, Ind.	10,613	4								
Bellaire, Ohio	14,575	8	2							
Belleville, N. J.	12,797		2				1		1	
Beloit, Wis.	18,547	2								
Benton Harbor, Mich.	11,099	3								
Berkeley, Cal.	60,427	9							1	
Berlin, N. H.	13,892	5								1
Beverly, Mass.	22,128	4					3			
Biddford, Me.	17,760	8								1
Billings, Mont.	15,123						3			
Birmingham, Ala.	189,716	74	2		9		1		4	6
Bloomfield, N. J.	19,013	3							1	2
Bloomington, Ind.	11,661	2							1	1
Boise Idaho	35,951	2					1			
Boston, Mass.	767,313	279	52	2	13		35		52	21
Braddock, Pa.	22,060						1		2	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544		2				1			
Brazil, Ind.	10,472	2								
Bridgeport, Conn.	124,724	58	5	2	9		3		7	4
Bristol, Conn.	16,318	5	1				2			
Brockton, Mass.	69,152	14	1		1		4		4	1
Brookline, Mass.	33,526	15	1		1				4	
Brunswick, Ga.	10,994	10			6					
Buffalo, N. Y.	475,781	195	53	3	29	2	27	2	30	17
Burlington, Iowa	25,144	7					4			
Burlington, Vt.	21,802	5			37					
Butte, Mont.	44,057						2			
Cadillac, Mich.	16,158	3	1							
Cairo, Ill.	15,995	5	1							1
Cambridge, Mass.	114,293	27	2		1		2		4	4
Camden, N. J.	109,117		5				2		1	
Canton, Ohio	62,566	17			6				3	1
Carbondale, Pa.	19,597		1		1					
Champaign, Ill.	15,052	4								
Chanute, Kans.	12,968	5			1					
Charleston, S. C.	61,041	38			2				1	5
Charleston, W. Va.	31,060	16	2							1
Charlotte, N. C.	40,759	16			5				2	1
Chelsea, Mass.	48,405	34					1		2	3
Chester, Pa.	41,857						1		1	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	111,820						1			
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	667	112	18	235	2	65	4	339	36
Chicopee, Mass.	20,656	8								1

1 Population Apr. 15, 1919.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	15,625	4	8						1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	414,248	214	8		7		11	1	17	20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	692,259	259	24	1	9		6		41	19
Clinton, Iowa.....	27,678		1				1			
Clinton, Mass.....	¹ 15,075	5								
Coatesville, Pa.....	14,998				19					
Cohoes, N. Y.....	25,292	14					2		1	1
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	38,965	16			1		1		8	10
Columbia, Pa.....	¹ 11,454				54					
Columbia, S. C.....	35,165				2					
Columbus, Ohio.....	220,135	83	1		2		7		5	7
Concord, N. H.....	22,858	18	3		1		1			
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	10,789	3								1
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	31,839	5								
Covington, Ky.....	59,623	33	4						1	
Cranston, R. I.....	25,773	11	2				2			4
Cumberland, Md.....	28,686	7	1		57		1		1	
Dallas, Tex.....	129,738	41	1		1			1		2
Danville, Ill.....	32,989	10								
Danville, Va.....	29,183	5								
Dayton, Ohio.....	128,939	55	4						3	2
Dedham, Mass.....	10,618		5							
Denver, Colo.....	268,439	96	7		1		4			15
Des Moines, Iowa.....	104,052		5				4		2	
Detroit, Mich.....	618,648	328	84	7	26		40	2	37	11
Dover, N. H.....	13,276	7								
Dubuque, Iowa.....	40,696						1			
Duluth, Minn.....	97,077	28			5				2	1
Durham, N. C.....	26,160								5	
East Chicago, Ind.....	30,286	10								2
Easthampton, Mass.....	10,666	1								
Easton, Pa.....	30,854				9				2	
East Orange, N. J.....	43,761	9	2				1			
Elgin, Ill.....	28,562	11			1		1		2	2
Elizabeth, N. J.....	88,830		7		1		1		6	2
Elmira, N. Y.....	38,272	30		1	6		1			1
Englewood, N. J.....	12,603	6	2							
Erie, Pa.....	76,592		4		1		1		10	
Eureka, Cal.....	15,142	3								
Evanston, Ill.....	29,304	5	3							
Everett, Mass.....	40,160	4	7	1	1				1	
Everett, Wash.....	37,205				1		5			
Fairmont, W. Va.....	16,111		1		1					
Fall River, Mass.....	129,828	31	5		33		4		6	1
Fargo, N. Dak.....	17,872	8			1		5			
Findlay, Ohio.....	¹ 14,858	6			10					2
Flint, Mich.....	57,386	16	2				3			
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	21,496	11	1				1			
Fort Scott, Kans.....	10,564	2								
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	78,014	38	3		2				4	1
Fort Worth, Tex.....	109,597	21			5				1	
Fostoria, Ohio.....	10,956	6								
Framingham, Mass.....	14,149	8							1	
Frederick, Md.....	11,225	6					2			
Freeport, Ill.....	19,844	13								
Fremont, Neb.....	10,060	7								
Fremont, Ohio.....	11,034	2	1						1	
Galesburg, Ill.....	24,629	19			8					
Galveston, Tex.....	42,650	13	1							3
Geneva, N. Y.....	13,915	3					1			
Gloversville, N. Y.....	22,314									1
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	16,342	6								
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	132,861	37	5		12		2		9	2
Great Falls, Mont.....	¹ 18,948	16			12					
Green Bay, Wis.....	30,017	11					2		2	1
Greenfield, Mass.....	12,261	2								
Greensboro, N. C.....	20,171	10								2
Greenville, S. C.....	18,574	5							1	
Greenwich, Conn.....	19,594						4			
Hackensack, N. J.....	17,412	4	1		1					1
Hammond, Ind.....	27,016	13		1						

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Harrisburg, Pa.....	73,276				3					
Harrison, N. J.....	17,345				1			4		
Hartford, Conn.....	112,831	52	9	1	63		9	9	3	
Haverhill, Mass.....	49,180	9	1					4		
Hazleton, Pa.....	28,981						1			
Hibbing, Minn.....	17,550		2				1			
Highland Park, Mich.....	33,859	8	6				1		2	
High Point, N. C.....	13,439		1				1			
Hoboken, N. J.....	78,324	23	5					7		2
Holland, Mich.....	12,450	4								
Holyoke, Mass.....	66,503	30					5		2	3
Houston, Tex.....	116,578	41	1		8			2	2	2
Hudson, N. Y.....	12,898	3								1
Hutchinson, Kans.....	21,461		4		10					
Indianapohs, Ind.....	283,622	123	3	1	16		11	15	4	
Iowa City, Iowa.....	11,626		1				4			
Ironton, Ohio.....	14,079	6						1		
Ironwood, Mich.....	15,095	7	1				7	1		1
Ithaca, N. Y.....	16,017	6					10		2	
Jamestown, N. Y.....	37,431	12			1		1		1	2
Janesville, Wis.....	14,411	2								
Jersey City, N. J.....	312,557		26		14		16		23	
Johnstown, N. Y.....	10,678	1								
Johnstown, Pa.....	70,473		3					5		
Joplin, Mo.....	33,400							3		
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	50,408	31					4		6	2
Kansas City, Kans.....	102,096						1		4	
Kansas City, Mo.....	305,816	165	4	1	18	1	7	3		10
Keene, N. H.....	10,725	5								
Kenosha, Wis.....	32,333	12			37		8		1	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	59,112		1		3			1	1	
Kokomo, Ind.....	21,929	10			1		4			1
Lackawanna, N. Y.....	16,219	6			2					
La Crosse, Wis.....	31,333	12	2							2
La Fayette, Ind.....	21,481	9					3			
Lakewood, Ohio.....	23,813	16	1							
Lancaster, Ohio.....	16,066	9			5		3		1	
Lancaster, Pa.....	51,437		4		217					
Laurel, Miss.....	12,313	1								
Lawrence, Kans.....	13,477	2			1					
Lawrence, Mass.....	102,923	25					2		2	2
Leominster, Mass.....	21,365	4			8		1			1
Lexington, Ky.....	41,997	24	1		2			4	1	
Lima, Ohio.....	37,145	5			1		3			
Lincoln, Nebr.....	46,957	14	1		1		1			
Little Rock, Ark.....	58,716	13			1		4		2	2
Lockport, N. Y.....	20,028	8			21			3	1	
Logansport, Ind.....	21,338	7								
Long Beach, Cal.....	29,163	16					1			1
Long Branch, N. J.....	15,733	5	1	1						
Lorsain, Ohio.....	38,266	15	1	1	10					1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	535,485	147	9		6		7	38	25	
Louisville, Ky.....	240,608		6		2		5		1	14
Lowell, Mass.....	114,366	52	7	1	2		7		7	5
Lynchburg, Va.....	33,497	10								3
Lynn, Mass.....	104,534	43	4		4		4		2	1
Madison, Wis.....	31,315	10			46		3		1	
Malden, Mass.....	52,243	7	2	1	1		3		3	1
Manchester, Conn.....	15,859				2		5			
Manchester, N. H.....	79,607	18	2						9	2
Manitowoc, Wis.....	13,931	3					3			
Mankato, Minn.....	10,365		1		2					
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	5			5					1
Marion, Ind.....	19,923	6			1		8			
Marlboro, Mass.....	15,285	4								
Marquette, Mich.....	12,555	2	1						1	1
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	14,519	3								
Martinsburg, W. Va.....	12,984				5					
Martins Ferry, Ohio.....	10,135	2		3	2					
Mason City, Iowa.....	14,938	7								
Medford, Mass.....	26,681	5	1		1					

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Melrose, Mass.	17,724	2	5				2			
Memphis, Tenn.	151,877		2		8		3		5	5
Methuen, Mass.	14,320	4							1	1
Middletown, N. Y.	15,890								1	1
Middletown, Ohio.	16,534	7			6					
Milford, Mass.	14,280	4								1
Milwaukee, Wis.	445,008	94	9	1	2		25		19	7
Minneapolis, Minn.	373,448	107	12	1			26	1	22	6
Missoula, Mont.	19,075	5					3			
Mobile, Ala.	59,201	29			3		1			1
Moline, Ill.	27,976	2		1					1	
Monessen, Pa.	23,070		2							
Montclair, N. J.	27,067	1		1			1		1	
Montgomery, Ala.	44,039	15							2	
Morristown, W. Va.	14,444	3			1					
Morristown, N. J.	13,410	8					1			
Mount Carmel, Pa.	20,709								2	
Mount Vernon, Ill.	10,043	14	2		1					
Nanticoke, Pa.	23,811				5		1			
Nashville, Tenn.	118,136	64	2		25	4	6		3	6
Natick, Mass.	10,140	4								
Newark, N. J.	418,789		42		3		21	1	26	16
Newark, Ohio.	30,317	6	3				4		1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	121,622	38	3	1			3		10	4
New Britain, Conn.	55,285	25	3	1	53			1	8	1
New Brunswick, N. J.	25,855				3		3		1	1
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,893	11							5	1
Newburyport, Mass.	15,291	10	1				1		1	1
New Castle, Pa.	41,915						2			
New Haven, Conn.	152,275	49	4	1	12		1		2	2
New London, Conn.	21,199	9	5				2		1	
New Orleans, La.	377,010	163	2		1		4		27	22
Newport, Ky.	32,133	16					1			
Newport, R. I.	30,585	6					1			
Newton, Mass.	44,945	11			2				1	
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	2,157	356	45	54	1	182	4	256	187
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38,406	14	3							
Norfolk, Va.	91,148		1		5		3		2	2
Norristown, Pa.	31,969		1		2				1	
North Adams, Mass.	122,019	4							3	
Northampton, Mass.	20,006	7	4	1			1			1
North Attleboro, Mass.	11,248	1								
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	14,060	7			4					
North Yakima, Wash.	22,058		2				4			1
Norwalk, Conn.	27,332								2	1
Norwich, Conn.	21,923	1	2						2	1
Oakland, Cal.	206,405		10				4		7	6
Oak Park, Ill.	27,816	9	1		4					
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,845	6								
Ogden, Utah.	32,343	6	2							
Oil City, Pa.	20,162		1		1					
Oklahoma City, Okla.	97,588	18	5	1	8		5		1	1
Olean, N. Y.	16,927	5								
Omaha, Nebr.	177,777	40	5	1	8		10			5
Orange, Conn.	14,393	14	2	1						1
Oshkosh, Wis.	36,549	13								2
Ossining, N. Y.	14,064	11	2	1			1		2	1
Parkersburg, W. Va.	21,059	6			1					
Pasadena, Cal.	49,620	12							2	2
Passaic, N. J.	74,478	26	3						7	1
Peekskill, N. Y.	19,034	4								
Peekin, Ill.	10,973		1		1		1			1
Peoria, Ill.	72,194	21	3				1			1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	42,646	10							5	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,735,514	682	78	11	27		77		87	66
Phillipsburg, N. J.	15,879				1				1	
Pine Bluff, Ark.	17,777						1			
Piqua, Ohio.	14,275		1	1					1	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196		21		4		14		23	
Pittsfield, Mass.	39,678	11								
Plainfield, N. J.	24,320	4			1		3			1
Plymouth, Mass.	14,001	2								

1 Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Plymouth, Pa.....	19,439				25					
Pocatello, Idaho.....	12,806						8			
Pomona, Cal.....	13,624	1								
Pontiac, Mich.....	18,006	11	12		3		2		2	
Port Chester, N. Y.....	16,727	7	4		2		1			
Portland, Me.....	64,720	39	1		7					1
Portland, Oreg.....	308,399		4				4		8	4
Portsmouth, Va.....	40,691				2					1
Pottstown, Pa.....	16,957		3		32					
Pottsville, Pa.....	22,717		3		8		1		1	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	30,786	18	2		1				1	3
Providence, R. I.....	259,895	93	22	4	2		6	1		9
Quincy, Ill.....	36,812	7					5			2
Quincy, Mass.....	39,022	9					2		2	
Racine, Wis.....	47,465	21	1						1	1
Rahway, N. J.....	10,361	4								
Raleigh, N. C.....	20,274	7	1						1	1
Reading, Pa.....	111,637		5		298		1			
Redlands, Cal.....	14,573	5					1			
Reno, Nev.....	15,514	5								
Richmond, Va.....	153,702	66	2				3		5	
Riverside, Cal.....	21,495	11								3
Roanoke, Va.....	46,232	12	2		4	1	1	2	1	2
Rochester, N. Y.....	264,714	79	13		2		17		17	2
Rockford, Ill.....	53,739	19	2		5		2			2
Rock Island, Ill.....	29,452	4								
Rocky Mount, N. C.....	12,673	7								
Rome, N. Y.....	24,259				2				2	
Rutland, Vt.....	15,048	4								
Sacramento, Cal.....	63,934	27	1				1		2	6
Saginaw, Mich.....	56,499	23	2				3			1
St. Cloud, Minn.....	12,013	1			1					2
St. Joseph, Mo.....	86,493	42	3		1		6			2
St. Louis, Mo.....	763,630	257	39		11		7		30	14
St. Paul, Minn.....	252,465	61	5	1	9		10	1	13	4
Salem, Mass.....	49,346		3				2			1
Salem, Oreg.....	21,274	17					1			1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	121,623	31	4				7	1		1
San Angelo, Tex.....	10,321	5								3
San Antonio, Tex.....	123,215	14	2		4				10	8
San Bernardino, Cal.....	17,616	5								4
San Diego, Cal.....	53,412	17			1				4	4
Sandusky, Ohio.....	21,226	11							1	
San Francisco, Cal.....	471,021	183	16	2	3		2		87	29
San Jose, Cal.....	39,810		1							
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	15,360	4								1
Santa Cruz, Cal.....	15,150	1								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	13,839	8							3	
Saugus, Mass.....	10,210	3					1		1	1
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	14,130	5								
Schenectady, N. Y.....	103,774	27	3	1					7	
Scranton, Pa.....	149,541		4				2		12	
Seattle, Wash.....	366,445		5		14		21			
Sharon, Pa.....	19,156								1	
Sioux City, Iowa.....	53,568		1				2			
Somerville, Mass.....	38,618	33	7	1	6		10		3	2
South Bend, Ind.....	70,997	13	1		64		1			2
Southbridge, Mass.....	14,465	4	2							1
Spartanburg, S. C.....	21,935	7			1					2
Springfield, Ill.....	62,621	27	2				3			2
Springfield, Mass.....	108,668	39	2		1		2		3	2
Springfield, Mo.....	41,109	16								
Springfield, Ohio.....	52,296	17			25		2		5	1
Steeltown, Pa.....	15,759				1				1	
Staubenville, Ohio.....	28,259	17	3							
Stillwater, Minn.....	10,193		2							
Stockton, Cal.....	36,279	7	2							
Streator, Ill.....	14,313	3					1			
Superior, Wis.....	47,167	14					1			1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	153,559	67	8		2		11		3	5

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—
Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1917 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total Deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Tacoma, Wash.	117,446		3		2		4			
Taunton, Mass.	36,610	22	2		8	1			1	1
Terre Haute, Ind.	67,361	34								2
Tiffin, Ohio.	12,962	3								
Toledo, Ohio.	202,010	68	5		1		16	1	15	9
Topeka, Kans.	49,538	16	1				1		1	2
Trenton, N. J.	113,974	52	2				1		10	8
Troy, N. Y.	78,064	24	2			1	5		3	2
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10,824		1				1		2	
Uniontown, Pa.	21,600		1							
Utica, N. Y.	89,272	32	6	1	5				8	4
Vallejo, Cal.	13,803	1								
Waltham, Mass.	31,011	8							1	3
Washington, D. C.	369,282	163	25	4	2		13		26	18
Waterbury, Conn.	89,201	7	2	2	2		7		2	5
Watervliet, N. Y.	15,622	6								
Wausau, Wis.	19,686	11					3	1		
West Chester, Pa.	13,403		2				8			
Westfield, Mass.	18,769	4	5				3		1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	44,386	3	1		1				1	1
West New York, N. J.	19,613	7	1	1			3		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,657	20								
White Plains, N. Y.	23,331	6					1		2	
Wichita, Kans.	73,597	52			2		2		2	2
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	78,334		1		3		4		6	
Williamsport, Pa.	34,123						2		4	
Wilmington, Del.	95,369	52					1		5	
Wilmington, N. C.	30,490	9	1				1			1
Winchester, Mass.	10,812	4								
Winona, Minn.	18,583	4							1	
Winston-Salem, N. C.	33,136	14	1		4				2	3
Winthrop, Mass.	13,105	1	2				1		2	1
Woburn, Mass.	16,076	4								
Worcester, Mass.	166,106	60	9	3	14		12		7	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	103,066	23	4				4		2	2
Youngstown, Ohio.	112,282		6		46		1			
Zanesville, Ohio.	31,320	11							1	

1 Population Apr. 15, 1910.

FOREIGN.

BRAZIL.

Influenza—Mortality, October–November, 1918—Rio de Janeiro.¹

A recent report of the director of public health gives the statistics of mortality from influenza at Rio de Janeiro during the months of October and November, 1918, the period when the epidemic reached its greatest prevalence, as follows: October, 1918, total deaths from influenza, 8,676 (general mortality, 11,291); month of November, 1918, total deaths from influenza, 3,277 (general mortality, 5,705). These statistics are stated to be approximate only.

The director of public health estimates that about 600,000 persons out of a population of 915,000 (estimated) were affected with influenza.

CHINA.

Examination of Rats—Hongkong.

During the four weeks ended January 25, 1919, 6,612 rats were examined at Hongkong. No plague infection was found.

Influenza—Amoy.

Epidemic influenza, occurring in the native and foreign population, was reported during the month of January, 1919, at Amoy, China.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana as follows:

Diseases.	Feb. 1-10, 1919.		Remaining under treatment Feb. 10, 1919.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Diphtheria.....	5	.....	2
Leptosy.....	.....	.....	17
Malaria.....	22	.....	144
Paratyphoid fever.....	.....	.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	3	4	21

¹ From the interior, 37.

² From the interior, 11.

Influenza—Habana—Regla.

During the period from February 1 to 10, 1919, 80 cases of influenza with 69 fatalities were notified at Habana and 8 cases at Regla.

¹ Public Health Reports, Jan. 10, 1919, p. 64.

JAPAN.

Epidemic Smallpox—Kobe.

Epidemic smallpox has been reported present at Kobe, Japan, with 182 cases and 40 fatalities occurring during the four weeks ended January 25, 1919.

MACEDONIA.

Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever was reported prevalent in Macedonia, March 17, 1919. The disease was stated to be traceable to refugees returning from Bulgaria, especially those from Varna and other Black Sea ports. A number of cases were reported present at Drama, but without spread of the disease. At Kavala about 300 cases were officially reported.

NETHERLANDS.

Influenza—Acute Respiratory Diseases—Mortality, July–October, 1918.

Reports of influenza in the Netherlands show the occurrence of 815 fatal cases during the period July to September, 1918, inclusive, viz, 98 in July, 534 in August, and 183 in September; and 3,017 during the month of October, 1918, the population, December 31, 1917, being estimated as 6,724,663. During the same period, mortality from other acute respiratory diseases was reported as follows: July–September, 1918, 3,225; month of October, 1918, 5,237. This mortality was distributed according to provinces as follows:

Province.	Influenza.		Other acute respiratory diseases.		Population Dec. 31, 1917.
	July–Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	July–Sept., 1918.	Oct., 1918.	
North Brabant.....	89	166	427	390	714, 979
Gelderland.....	91	411	276	771	724, 437
South Holland.....	217	421	693	687	1, 636, 067
North Holland.....	147	825	568	1, 297	1, 270, 808
Zealand.....	13	94	60	140	245, 933
Utrecht.....	39	121	153	241	327, 192
Friesland.....	18	50	76	112	384, 363
Overijssel.....	83	546	291	824	431, 757
Groningen.....	23	154	128	360	358, 663
Drenthe.....	28	100	93	144	200, 951
Limburg.....	67	129	330	351	430, 489
Total.....	815	3, 017	3, 225	5, 237	6, 724, 663

NORWAY.

Influenza—Trondhjem.

During the month of January, 1919, 1,062 cases of influenza were reported at Trondhjem, Norway.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 21, 1919.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 12-18.....	306	270	
Calcutta.....	do.....		170	
Madras.....	Dec. 22-28.....	73	52	Oct. 27-Nov. 2, 1918: Cases, 9; deaths, 4.
Rangoon.....	Jan. 5-18.....	8	7	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	July 1-31.....	32	25	July 1-31, 1918: Cases, 456; deaths, 347.
Cambodia.....	do.....	124	98	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	247	190	
Saigon.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	94	47	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	July 1-31.....	50	34	
Tonkin.....	do.....	3		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1.....	6	3	Jan. 26-Feb. 1, 1919: Cases, 129; deaths, 96.
Provinces:				
Batangas.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1.....	1		
Bohol.....	do.....	5	3	
Bulacan.....	do.....	3	3	
Iloos Sur.....	do.....	5	2	
Iloilo.....	do.....	20	15	
Laguna.....	do.....	4	5	
Oriental Negros.....	do.....	16	11	
Pampunyan.....	do.....	1	1	
Pangasinan.....	do.....	29	17	
Tayabas.....	do.....	45	39	

PLAGUE.

China:				
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 1.....	5	5	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-15.....	13	4	
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	do.....		1	
Karachi.....	Jan. 19-25.....	2	2	
Madras.....	Dec. 22-28.....	3	4	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	221	138	Oct. 27-Nov. 2, 1918: Cases, 142; deaths, 138.
Rangoon.....	Jan. 5-18.....	17	15	July 1-31, 1918: Cases, 96; deaths, 71.
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	July 1-31.....	22	22	
Cambodia.....	do.....	30	26	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	43	22	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	do.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1		
Canada:				
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	10		
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	Mar. 2-8.....	6		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlotte Town.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1		
Quebec—				
Paspebiac.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	6		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 12-25.....			Present.
Chungking.....	Jan. 5-18.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 1.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 1.....	3	2	
Nanking.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Jan. 20-26.....	1		
Chosen:				
Chemulpo.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	1	
France:				
Bordeaux.....	Feb. 8-13.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 8.....	2		1 case removed from vessel.

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.**

Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 21, 1919—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Jan. 12-18.....	12	3	
Calcutta.....	do.....	6	6	
Karachi.....	Jan. 19-25.....	9	5	
Madras.....	Dec. 22-28.....	10	6	Oct. 27-Nov. 2, 1918: Cases, 5; deaths, 4.
Rangoon.....	Jan. 5-18.....	52	11	July 1-31, 1918: Cases, 302; deaths, 104.
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	July 1-31.....	58	43	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	238	60	
Saigon.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 5.....	1	1	
Tonkin.....	July 1-31.....	6	1	
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Jan. 16-31.....	1	1	
Palermo.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 8.....	275	77	
Taihoku.....	Jan. 15-21.....	22	1	Island of Formosa.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 20-26.....	1	1	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Dec. 21-27.....	10	9	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 10.....	6	6	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Feb. 22-28.....	5	1	
Outposts—				
St. Georges.....	do.....	4	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 1.....	4	1	Varioloid, 7.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1	2	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Bulgaria:				
Zeteven.....	Mar. 10.....			Present.
Rustchuk.....	do.....			Do.
Chosen (Korea):				
Seoul.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 1.....	10	4	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Mar. 8.....	2	2	
Saloniki.....	Jan. 5-18.....		17	
Macedonia:				
Drama.....	Mar. 17.....			Present.
Kavala.....	do.....	300		Estimated.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 10.....	3		
Mexico:				
Agascalientes.....	Feb. 17-23.....		1	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 8-14.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 12-18.....	4		
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 17-30.....	20		
Do.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 15.....	31	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Ecuador:				
Catarama.....	Feb. 1-15.....	1		
Duran.....	do.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	do.....	27	13	
Milagro.....	do.....	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to Mar. 14, 1919.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 17-30.....	4	5	
Germany:				
Berlin.....	To Oct. 5.....	17	11	
Bremen.....	Oct. 13-19.....	1		On a barge.
Marienwerder.....				1 case in October, 1918, on a barge in canal.
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 13-Dec. 28... 1,351	1,081		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11... 1,386	1,167		
Calcutta.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 21... 241			Report for Nov. 23, 1918, missing.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	27		
Madras.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 21... 191	112		
Do.....	Jan. 5-18.....	288	197	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 21... 35	33		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	5	3	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5	5	
Cambodia.....	do.....	93	71	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	110	89	
Saigon.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 22... 75	45		
Tonkin.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		
Java:				
East Java.....				
Surabaya (district).....	Oct. 7-Nov. 18... 636	391		Oct. 7-21, 1918: Cases, 109; deaths, 94.
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 25-Dec. 18, 1918: Cases, 3,282; deaths, 2,014.
Samarang.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 16... 120	111		
West Java.....				Oct. 3-Dec. 11, 1918: Cases, 412; deaths, 238. Dec. 27, 1918-Jan. 2, 1919: Cases, 2; deaths, 2.
Batavia.....	Oct. 3-Dec. 11... 291	148		
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	2	2	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 11-18.....	8		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28... 181	121		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18... 10	4		
Provinces:				
Albay.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1	1	Nov. 2-9, 1918: Cases, 511; deaths, 417. Nov. 17-Dec. 28, 1918: Cases, 1,203; deaths, 858. Dec. 29, 1918-Jan. 25, 1919: Cases, 410; deaths, 302.
Bataan.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28... 38	32		
Do.....	Jan. 5-11.....	2	2	
Batangas.....	Nov. 2-9.....	156	141	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28... 79	65		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25... 19	15		
Bohol.....	Nov. 2-9.....	19	17	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 21... 12	5		
Do.....	Jan. 12-25.....	17	12	
Bulacan.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	5	6	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28... 44	30		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25... 25	14		
Capiz.....	Dec. 22-23.....	7	5	
Do.....	Jan. 5-25.....	28	14	
Cavite.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	38	28	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 21... 163	75		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25... 17	16		
Cebu.....	Dec. 15-21.....	41	20	
Do.....	Jan. 12-18.....	13	12	
Ilocos Sur.....	Dec. 6-28.....	17	8	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25... 32	20		
Iloilo.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	9	6	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 21... 70	51		
Do.....	Jan. 5-25.....	29	20	
Laguna.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28... 18	11		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25... 42	33		
Lanao.....	Jan. 5-11.....	8	4	
Mindoro.....	Nov. 24-30.....	4	5	
Misamis.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 2.....	6	5	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28... 75	48		
Do.....	Jan. 5-18.....	23	17	
Nueva Ecija.....	Jan. 12-25.....	9	6	
Oriental Negros.....	Nov. 2-9.....	20	8	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 7.....	6	6	
Do.....	Jan. 5-25.....	6	5	
Pampanga.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14... 4	4		
Do.....	Jan. 5-25.....	14	11	
Pangasinan.....	Nov. 2-9.....	236	192	
Do.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 28... 428	313		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25... 90	74		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to Mar. 14, 1919—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Contd. Provinces—Continued.				
Rizal.....	Oct. 27—Nov. 2....	3	1	
Do.....	Nov. 24—30.....	16	5	
Samar.....	Dec. 15—21.....	8	1	
Sorsogon.....	Nov. 17—23.....	8	4	
Do.....	Jan. 19—25.....	8	4	
Tayabas.....	Nov. 2—9.....	7	4	
Do.....	Nov. 17—Dec. 28.....	54	25	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 25.....	9	8	
Union.....	Nov. 2—Dec. 23.....	18	14	
Zamboanga.....	Dec. 8—28.....	27	19	
Do.....	Jan. 5—18.....	19	15	
Poland:				
Warsaw.....	Sept. 29—Oct. 5....	2	.....
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	To July 16.....	3,388	1,054	
Do.....	July 17—Sept. 11..	3,479	1,455	In civil and military hospitals. In military hospitals, July 5— Aug. 21, 1918: Cases, 884; deaths, 783.
Ukrania—				
Ekaterinaslav.....	Sept. 1—20.....	7	6	
Odessa.....	.....do.....	25	.....	Sept. 1—20, 1918: 11 cases on s. s. Helena.

PLAGUE.

Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Oct. 27—Nov. 2....	1	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Nov. 24—Dec. 8....	.....	.....	Present.
Chungking.....	Dec. 1—7.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hongkong.....	Oct. 26—Dec. 8....	1	1	
Do.....	Nov. 9—Dec. 28....	1	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 31....	15	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1—31.....	23	8	
Taura.....	Dec. 16—31.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				
India.....				
Bombay.....	Aug. 18—Dec. 23....	41	29	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 22—28.....	.....	1	
Karachi.....	Oct. 19—Dec. 28....	17	17	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 18....	3	3	
Madras.....	Dec. 8—21.....	23	13	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 18....	127	56	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 13—Dec. 21....	930	636	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 18....	1,145	728	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 5—Dec. 21....	84	81	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 4....	4	4	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	Aug. 1—31.....	15	10	
Cambodia.....	do.....	.....	23	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	14	11	
Saigon.....	Oct. 7—Nov. 24....	5	1	
Java:				
East Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7—Nov. 18, 1918: Cases, 78; deaths, 78.
Surabaya (district).....	Oct. 7—Nov. 18....	61	61	
Mid-Java.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 25—Oct. 16, 1918: Cases, 14; deaths, 14.
Samarang.....	Sept. 25—Oct. 16....	6	6	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 16—29.....	5	2	
Siam:				
Bankok.....	Sept. 21—28.....	4	3	
Do.....	Oct. 5—12.....	2	2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
On vessel:				
S. S. Japan.....	Jan. 14.....	1	1	At Suez quarantine station from Bombay.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to Mar. 14, 1919—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	1	
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 30....	6	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Campbellton.....	Dec. 22-23.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 5-18.....	2		
St. John.....	Nov. 8-14.....	3		
Do.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 22....	6		
Nova Scotia—				
Bear River.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....			Present.
Bigbee.....	Jan. 10.....			Do.
Digby.....	do.....			Do.
Halifax.....	Dec. 7-23.....	10		
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 22....	109		
Middleton.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....			Do.
Sydney.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 15....	3		
Ontario—				
North Bay.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 8.....	6		
Toronto.....	Feb. 2-15.....	2		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Jan. 24-Dec. 21....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 1.....	13		
Paspébiac.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22....	2		
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 15....	13		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Oct. 13-Dec. 23....			Present.
Do.....	Jan. 5-11.....			Do.
Canton.....	Nov. 17-23.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 23....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 23....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1	1	
Nanking.....	Dec. 1-23.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25....			Do.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	15	4	
Denmark:				
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 28....	12		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 19....	15		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 17-23.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 22-28.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Aug. 18-Dec. 23....	35	8	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11....	18	5	
Calcutta.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 23....		17	Report for week ended Nov. 23, 1918, missing.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	6		
Karachi.....	Sept. 29-Dec. 23....	13	4	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18....	17	2	
Madras.....	Oct. 5-Dec. 21.....	52	34	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18....	47	15	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 20-Dec. 21....	32	6	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	16	7	
Indo-China:				
Anam.....	Aug. 1-31.....	29	8	
Cambodia.....	do.....	78	40	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	97	27	
Faigon.....	Oct. 7-Dec. 22....	20	5	
Tonkin.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5		
Italy:				
Genoa.....	Jan. 9-15.....	1		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 23....	186	46	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18....	145	25	
Java:				
East Java.....				Oct. 7-Nov. 27, 1918: Cases, 21.
Surabaya (district).....	Oct. 7-Nov. 18.....	15		
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 25-Dec. 18, 1918: Cases, 172; deaths, 3.
West Java.....				Oct. 2-Dec. 11, 1918: Cases, 809; deaths, 263. Dec. 27, 1918- Jan. 2, 1919: Cases, 39; deaths, 12.
Batavia.....	Oct. 2-Dec. 11.....	185	151	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 2.....	13	8	

-CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to Mar. 14, 1919—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Manchuria:				
Dairen.....	Jan. 15-21.....	1		
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 20....	268	88	
Mexico:				
Ciudad Juarez.....	Nov. 24-30.....	1		
Mexico City.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28....	23		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25....	8		
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 10-16.....	2		
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	Dec. 6-20.....	4		
Do.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 21....	7		
Outports—				
Avondale.....	.....do.....	4		
Blaine Harbor.....	Dec. 14-20.....	2		
Bay of Islands.....	Jan. 11-17.....	6		
Do.....	Feb. 15-21.....	10		
Bay Roberts.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1		
Bonavista.....	Jan. 26-31.....	1		
Bryants Cove.....	Dec. 7-13.....	3		
Burin.....	.....do.....	4		
Coleys Point.....	Dec. 14-20.....	1		
Curling.....	Jan. 26-31.....	3		
Frenchmans Cove.....	Feb. 1-7.....	1		
Kings Cove.....	Jan. 18-24.....	1		
Little Paradise.....	Feb. 9-14.....	1		
McIvers.....	Feb. 1-7.....	15		
Merashcen.....	.....do.....			Present.
Mercers Cove.....	Feb. 9-14.....	1		
Middle Arm.....	Feb. 1-7.....	40		Bay of Islands.
Musgrave Harbor.....	Dec. 7-13.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 11-17.....	6		Feb. 7, 1919: Present.
Paradise.....	Dec. 7-13.....	60		Placentia Bay.
Petitforte.....	Feb. 15-21.....	1		
Saddle Hill.....	.....do.....	1		Harbor Grace.
Springdale.....	.....do.....	1		
St. Georges.....	Feb. 1-7.....	11		
St. Jacques.....	Jan. 18-24.....	2		
Panama.....				
Colon.....	Dec. 15-21.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 9.....	8		Aug. 1-31, 1918: Cases, 133, occurring at Colon, Panama, and points in the interior. Jan. 1-25, 1919: Cases, 28.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 2-9.....	4	3	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25....	2	1	Varioloid, 2.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 28....	843		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....				July 1-Oct. 31, 1918: 45 fatal cases.
Siberia:				
Viadivostok.....	Nov. 1-3.....	4		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Jan. 9-15.....		2	
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	18		
Madrid.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31....	153		
Seville.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Valencia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 21....	40	9	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11....	33	4	
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Oct. 6-12.....	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Aug. 1-30.....	1		
Johannesburg.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 31....	12		Nov. 1-30, 1918: Cases, 4.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary.....	Sept. 2-8.....	2		
Brazil:				
Cesara.....	Sept. 14-21.....	1		
China:				
Antung.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 6-12.....		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—
Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 28, 1918, to Mar. 14, 1919—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 23.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 5-25.....	2	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 14-Dec. 31....	85	36	
Do.....	Jan. 1-21.....	18	10	
Germany:				
Breslau.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 19...	12	8	
Königsberg.....	do.....	3	1	
Mostolten.....	do.....	7	2	District of Allenstein.
Great Britain:				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 22-23.....	5		
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 8.....	9	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Sept. 20-Dec. 21....		34	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 18....		42	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 29....	13	4	
Do.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 2....	11	3	
Java:				
East Java.....				Oct. 7-21, 1918: Cases, 5.
Surabaya.....	Oct. 7-21.....	4		
Mid-Java.....				Sept. 25-Oct. 16, 1918: Cases 8.
West Java.....				Oct. 2-23: Cases, 31; deaths, 6.
Batavia.....	Oct. 2-23.....	15	4	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 5-11.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguaascalientes.....	Feb. 2-16.....		2	
Guadalajara.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2		
Mexico City.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28....	434		
Do.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 25....	123		
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....				Jan. 30-Feb. 27, 1919: Cases, 462; deaths, 46.
Serbia:				
Belgrade.....	Feb. 5.....	62		Among soldiers and prisoners.
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 15....	23		
Spain:				
Huelva.....	Oct. 1-31.....		2	
Madrid.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Union of South Africa:				
Port Elizabeth.....	Sept. 14-23.....			Present among natives in several interior towns.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30....	2	1	
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Chobo.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1		
Iaule.....	do.....	1	1	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 16-31.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	163	87	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	77	41	
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-15.....	1		
Naranjal.....	do.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1	1	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-15.....	1	1	
Lo.....	Jan. 1-15.....	1	1	
Payo (Haciendo).....	Nov. 1-15.....	1		
Punta de Piedra.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	Jan. 9.....	1		
On vessel:				
S. S. Jamaica.....	Jan. 30.....	1		At quarantine station, Canal Zone, Panama.